FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 147 *29 July 1980*

ARGENTINA

'Normal' Relations With Bolivia Continue B 1
Brazilian Navy Minister Cites Tacit Defense Alliance B 1
Departure of Da Silva B 1
Balbin Demands Return to Civilian Rule in 1984 B 1
Prisons Director Downplays Suicides of Prisoners B 2

BOLIVIA

Foreign Minister Authorizes Gueiler To Leave Country C 1
Foreign Ministry Rejects Interference of Andean Pact C 1
Foreign Ministry States Position on Chile C 2
Catavi Miners Meet Military, Lift Strike C 3
Interior Minister Accuses Press of Distorting Reality C 3
CLARIN Interviews La Paz Archbishop Manrique [25 Jul] C 4
EL DIARIO Urges Withdrawal from Andean Pact [24 Jul] C 5

BRAZIL

Daily Claims Government Foreknowledge of Bolivian Coup D 1
Soviets, Brazilians Confer Prior to UN General Assembly D 1
[O ESTADO SAO PAULO 26 Jul]
Itamaraty Denies Plan to Supply Processed Uranium To Iraq D 2
[O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO 23 Jul]

CHILE

Government Protests Costa Rican President's Remarks E 1
Recognition of Bolivian Junta Termed Unlikely E 1
Extremists Rob Three Banks, Kill Guard E 1
Belgian Priest Arrested for Alleged Marxist Actions E 2
Priest Who Served Banishment Not Allowed to Return E 2
Merino Says No British Arms To Be Purchased E 2

COLOMBIA

Turbay Leaves To Attend Belaunde Inauguration F 1
Uribe Signs Declaration With Guatemalan Counterpart F 1
USSR Ambassador Praises Bilateral Relations F 1
Satellite Station Failure Isolates Country 21 Jul F 2
Peasants Concerned Over FARC's Presence in Rural Areas F 2

ECUADOR

Government Counters Transport Strike, Price Hikes G 1
Military on Alert G 1
Minister Blum's Announcement G 1
Government Guarantees G 2
Effect of Strike G 3
Government Countermeasures G 3

PERU

Reportage on Inauguration of Belaunde Terry J 1
Oath of Office J 1
Inaugural Address J 1
Cabinet Swearing-in J 10
Morales Justifies Arms Purchases in Farewell Address J 10
Terrorists Dynamite Electricity Line in Arequipa J 11
Government Promulgates New Military Code of Justice J 12
Briefs: Oil Reserves To Increase J 12

PANAMA

Lopez Portillo Arrives For Brief Official Visit N 1
Royo Remarks N 1
Royo Comments on Bolivian Coup, Effect of Militarism N 2
Suriname Military Council Leader Arrives for Talks N 2
[MATUTINO 24 Jul]
U.S. Accused of Hindering Treaty Implementation N 3
[MATUTINO 28 Jul]
Labor Union Criticizes U.S. Agencies' Salary Systems N 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Joint Communique Issued on Lopez Portillo Visit P 1
List of Cooperation Agreements P 6

EL SALVADOR

Government Forces Repel Guerrillas Trying To Capture Dams P 7
Chorrera del Guayabo Action P 7
5 November Dam Engagement [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 26 Jul] P 8
Military Commanders Report on Guerrilla Raids P 8

GUATEMALA

Army Clashes With Guerrillas in San Juan Cotzal P 10
Violence, Machingunnings Reported Throughout Country P 10
Former Judge, Bodyguard Killed [PRENSA LIBRE 19 Jul] P 11
Newsmen Machinegunned in Escuintla P 11
Former Municipal Official Slain P 11
Quezaltenango High School Students Continue Strike P 12
San Marcos Student Strike P 12

HONDURAS

Paz Garcia Officially Accepts Presidency P 12
TIEMPO Concerned Over GOP's 'Punitive Plan' for Area [19 Jul] P 13
Cuban Stowaways Captured in Attempt To Reach U.S. P 14

NICARAGUA

Hassan Criticizes COSEP's Demands for Elections P 14
LA PRENSA Columnist Questions Lack of Freedom for Media [7 Jul] P 15
LA PRENSA Criticizes BARRICADA Article on Imperialism [14 Jul] P 16
Costa Rican Leftists Asked To Leave 'Immediately' P 16

CUBA

Castro Receives Congratulations From Soviet Leaders Q 1
Nicaragua's Wheelock Speaks at 26 Jul Celebrations Q 1
Communique Released Following PRK's Hun Sen's Visit [Phnom Penh SPK] Q 3
Havana Views Vice President Mondale's Trip to Africa Q 6
Commentary Blames U.S. for Bolivian Coup Q 6
Briefs: Cooperation Program With Yugoslavia; Czechoslovak Cosmonaut; Nicaraguan Students Q 7

CARIBBEAN

GRENADA

Delegation Travels to Venezuela for Energy, Sports Talks S 1
Briefs: Commissioner to Canada; Ambassador to EEC S 1

JAMAICA

Cuba's Almeida, Manley Speak at School Inauguration [Havana Domestic] S 1
Almeida Departure [Havana Domestic] S 2
Nicaragua's Pastora Rejects Conditions on Economic Aid S 2

GUYANA

Pro-Arab Stand Hailed by Iraqi Ambassador [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS 16 Jul] T 1
Paper Assails Government's Decision To Break With CANA [ADVOCATE-NEWS 15 Jul] T 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

VENEZUELA

Gueiler Minister Joins Bolivian Embassy Occupation V 1
Embassy in Israel Moved From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv V 1

MEXICO

Irate Sports Fans Threaten Soviet Embassy V 1

'NORMAL' RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA CONTINUE

PY282312 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2253 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (TELAM)--The Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship tonight announced that the Argentine and Bolivian relations continue normally. The Foreign Ministry communique adds that the Argentine ambassador in La Paz has already received the appropriate instructions to this effect.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER CITES TACIT DEFENSE ALLIANCE

PY252356 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Bahia Blanca, 24 Jul (NA)--Brazilian Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca today emphasized the level of understanding existing between the Brazilian and Argentine navies and noted that this "tacitly implies a defensive alliance."

"The perfect understanding existing between the Argentine and Brazilian navies," he said, "tacitly implies a defensive alliance. Our ties are so strong that we do not need to sign any specific document. There are no secrets between our navies."

During his visit to the missile destroyer Hercules anchored at the Puerto Belgrano naval base, Da Silva Fonseca regarded as "excellent" the results of the joint exercises carried out by the two navies, now every 2 years, within the framework of the "fraternal operation." He also stated that the visit he has been making to Argentina since Sunday "is a result of our consistent relations" which are now "at the highest level."

Departure of Da Silva

PY280040 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Jul (TELAM)--The Brazilian navy minister, Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, who had arrived in Buenos Aires on 20 July, today ended his visit to Argentina.

Navy Commander in Chief Adm Armando Lambruschini and other naval officers bade him farewell at the air force base of Jorge Newbery Airport.

BALBIN DEMANDS RETURN TO CIVILIAN RULE IN 1984

PY281954 Paris AFP in Spanish 1345 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Jul (AFP)--The Radical Civic Union (UCR), the second most important political party after Peronism, openly opposed the military government by demanding that power be returned to the civilians in 1984.

Ricardo Balbin, 76-year-old veteran UCR leader, stated that the military president who will replace Gen Jorge Rafael Videla in 1981 for a 3-year period should be the last one of this process. Balbin made these statements during a dinner party held by his party despite the prohibition of political activities which was established by the military government when it ousted the populist regime of Isabel Peron in 1976.

In referring to the criticism against the UCR by civilian sectors of the military government, especially the economic team headed by Minister Jose Martinez de Hoz, against the UCR, Balbin stated that the military must not look upon the UCR as a regiment of men who seek power.

With regard to the Latin American political situation, Balbin said that the members of the armed forces ought to take a look at the continent in order to understand how great Argentina's responsibility is at this time in history. One must take a look at what is happening in Latin America where democracy is losing ground, he said. Balbin then added that Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina were the founders of democracy in South America, the present decline of which he then made reference to. Balbin also said that the service to the people is neglected in Latin America, which is subjected to the whims of minorities who are not interested in elections since they would mean the burial of their ideas.

PRISONS DIRECTOR DOWNPLAYS SUICIDES OF PRISONERS

PY272331 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aies, 25 Jul (AFP)--The director of the federal penitentiary service, Col Antonio Dotti, stated here today that there is no need to panic over the suicide of some of the political prisoners, because the subversive organizations to which they belong train them for this.

This was Dotti's answer to the charges made by relatives of the persons imprisoned for subversive activities, according to which four of these prisoners have committed suicide recently in Argentine prisons due to the harsh treatment they had received.

Dotti admitted these suicides but indicated that there is no need to panic over them because the suicides did not take place as a result of prison conditions. The officer indicated that there is an underhanded campaign against the Argentine prisons launched, according to him, by organizations for the defense of human rights.

The director of the federal penitentiary service called a press conference to clear up the suicide of extremist Jose Schiavone, which took place at one of the prisons of this capital, and three similar cases which took place in other prisons elsewhere in the country.

In every case the person who committed suicide was a member of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (ERP) of Marxist-Trotskyite leaning, which advocates the takeover of power through armed struggle.

Dotti stated that there are 433 prisoners held as subversives in Buenos Aires and added that he did not know the exact number of subversive prisoners in the country.

"You must ask the Interior Ministry for this information," he said.

Dotti recalled that many persons charged with subversive activities have been released after their legal status was cleared up, and that others have taken advantage of the option to leave the country. He concluded by inviting the attending journalists to make surprise visits to any prison in the country and then write whatever they wanted as long as they complied with journalistic ethics.

Jorge Kent, Justice Ministry adviser, said that the relatives of the persons imprisoned for subversive activities have made untrue charges about the regime and the situation of the prisoners. He indicated that these charges have obvious international connotations, which in some cases involve countries where prisons are virtual human warehouses that are intolerably overcrowded.

FOREIGN MINISTER AUTHORIZES GUEILER TO LEAVE COUNTRY

PY290041 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (AFP)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler Tejada was authorized to leave the country as she desires, it was reported here today.

The report was released to the international press by Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, foreign minister of the military government junta. He said that he was only waiting for Mrs Gueiler's pictures to issue her the respective passport. The former president has been in asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature since the armed forces took over the government on 17 July.

The foreign minister also reported that a diplomatic strategy is underway to counter the OAS declaration deploring the military coup in Bolivia. It has also been decided to send diplomatic missions abroad to explain the guidelines of Gen Luis Garcia Meza's policy. It has been reported in diplomatic circles that the new Bolivian military regime will be recognized by the governments of Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay in the next few days.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REJECTS INTERFERENCE BY ANDEAN PACT

PY260207 Paris AFP in Spanish 2316 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has reacted against the intention of the Andean countries to examine the Bolivian situation and the application of coercive measures against the military government.

Reports from Lima revealed that on the occasion of Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela are planning to study measures against Bolivia, which is also a member of the Andean Pact, to condemn the military coup which interrupted the Bolivian democratic process on 17 July.

The Bolivian Foreign Ministry has stated that it has called on each of the foreign ministers of the aforementioned four countries to reconsider their intention since such a decision will go against the spirit and the purpose of the Cartagena Agreement, which aims at promoting integration and increasing the possibilities of harmonious development in the Andean subregional area.

The foreign minister warned that any other attitude, particularly an attitude of control, seriously threatens the real objective of the pact because the Cartagena Agreement is a treaty of integration and economic development and not an instrument controlling the internal policies of its members. The Foreign Ministry also recalled that none of the agreement clauses deals with the adoption of coercive and punitive measures against any of its members for reasons foreign to the real objectives of the agreement. The Foreign Ministry also emphasized that the pact can under no circumstances become a court or even judge one of its members in absentia on matters strictly related to its right to self-determination inherent to its exercise of sovereignty.

The foreign minister said in conclusion that he hopes that the press reports regarding proposals attributed to the four members of the Andean Pact will not become a reality since it would seriously damage the position of a friendly country and member of the Cartagena Agreement and create an unfortunate precedent regarding the mandatory respect of a principle so zealously defended by the international community: the principle of nonintervention. He added that the pact members should avoid any decision which would adversely affect the purpose of the Andean Pact and the necessary and reciprocal respect which must prevail among its members.

FOREIGN MINISTER STATES POSITION ON CHILE

FY282036 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1705 GMT 28 Jul 80

[By Ricardo Ritter]

[Text] La Paz, 28 Jul (LATIN)--A Foreign Ministry communique published here today says that Chile will have to sign an agreement with Bolivia that the latter country will have an outlet to the sea before negotiations are initiated to resume diplomatic relations between the two nations.

In turn, the National Transportation Board reported that metropolitan and interdepartmental services have returned to normal after the removal of roadblocks erected by peasants to protest the military coup which ousted President Lidia Gueiler 11 days ago.

The National Investigations Office reported today that armed individuals attacked the detective school south of the city on Saturday night without any victims being claimed. During the last few nights, sporadic shooting was heard in La Paz, which is under a 9-hour curfew ending at 0600 in the morning. There have been no official reports of victims.

The Foreign Ministry communique called the statements attributed by the Santiago newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA to Gen Luis Garcia Meza, head of the new government, "distorted and misconceived." The communique said that "it is not true that he should have declared himself in favor of not putting any conditions on resuming diplomatic relations."

Bolivia severed its relations with Chile 2 years ago during President Hugo Banzer's government after the breakdown of negotiations to give this landlocked country an outlet to the sea. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry said that Garcia Meza, "as head of the foreign policy of the nation, knows perfectly well that our position regarding the maritime question, as far as relations with Chile are concerned, is based on the prior signing of a formal agreement with that republic that a solution will be found to the problem of our outlet to the Pacific Ocean, a position which has been consistently maintained by recent governments of the country since the severance of diplomatic relations." Bolivia lost its outlet to the Pacific Ocean in 1879 during the Bolivian-Peruvian war against Chile.

Regarding the statement attributed to Garcia Meza by LA TERCERA that he would remain "20 years in power" the official document said:

"What he said is that the armed forces might remain for 5, 10 or 20 years to rid the country of the Marxist cancer and that he, as a military man, did not recognize any time limits for that indispensable task of cleansing which will save us from totalitarian communism."

The Foreign Ministry also explained that LA TERCERA distorted Garcia Meza's words regarding his Chilean counterpart Augusto Pinochet. The official document said: "He did not say 'I am like General Pinochet' and still less that 'he identified himself with the basic principles.'" It added: "What he said was that, because of the similarity in the training of military men and their tutelar mission, they have analogous objectives in their struggle against totalitarian communism."

Regarding the possibility of a meeting with Pinochet, the Bolivian president said that "it might take place sooner than may be believed, if the Chileans take the preliminary step of formally assuring us of our outlet to the sea," the document added.

It further said: "The Foreign Ministry does not believe that the wording of the interview has been changed in bad faith, but through faulty interpretation." "This statement is made in order to prevent the confused and mistaken international image of Bolivia, systematically distorted by world leftism, from continuing to be projected internationally in disregard of the national reality and its present rulers," it concluded.

CATAVI MINERS MEET MILITARY, LIFT STRIKE

FY290305 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The following document was signed by the commander of the II Army Corps, the Bolivian Mining Corporation [Comibol], the Catavi mining enterprise and representatives of the miners.

Representatives of the above sectors met in Catavi at 1730 on 27 July to seek points of agreements to normalize working conditions at the Catavi mining enterprise. After a broad and exhaustive analysis of the situation, the following points were agreed upon:

1. The government and the armed forces will guarantee labor stability to the miners of the Catavi mining corporation, without dismissing or transferring mining leaders from one company to another. This agreement provides that no miner will be arbitrarily detained by government forces. In return, the miners pledge not to participate in any subversive activities which might endanger national security.

2. The Catavi mining enterprise pledges to guarantee the normal supply of materials, spare parts, tools, etc.

3. It is clearly established that the commander of the II Army Corps has received and is the trustee of the transmitting equipment of Radio 21 de Diciembre, Radio La Voz del Minero and Radio La Voz de Llallagua, in accordance with the respective documents signed. The equipment will be returned through a request submitted to the government.

4. The Catavi miner representatives agree to return, in a reasonable period, the arms that were stolen from the Catavi military garrison.

5. Upon the signing of the present document, the miners of the Catavi mining enterprise pledge to lift the strike and normalize the company's productive activities.

In accordance with the above points, the signing of this document marks the end of the conflict at the Catavi mining enterprise. By the Siglo XX mining district representative:

[Signed] (Arsenio Camargo), (Gilberto Bernali), (Felipe Linte), (Cristobal Lardiba), (Benigno Plaza), (Lucio Prachia), (Ricardo Navarro), (Alejandro Guzman); by the Catavi mining district representatives: (Silvio Cosillo), (Luis Reyes), (Ernesto Sandoval), (Berino Voron), (Moises Brun); by the 20 de Octubre mining district representatives: (Javier de los Rios), (Arnulfo Arraya); for the commander of the II Army Corps: (Col Jaime Brada Loizaga), (Lt Col Carlos Carrasco Valenzuela); by the Bolivian Mining Corporation: (Eduardo Solis Salas); by the Catavi mining enterprise: (Juan Ross Nieto).

INTERIOR MINISTER ACCUSES PRESS OF DISTORTING REALITY

FY281610 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0215 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 27 Jul (TELAM)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, held a press conference in Sucre City last night.

During the conference, he asserted that the country's internal situation is one of tranquillity, except for some attacks perpetrated at night which, he pointed out, the government will repress strongly. Minister Arce also stated that the international situation is not quite normal since journalists and bad Bolivian citizens are distorting the Bolivian reality.

He also stated during the press conference that the decision of the Organization of American States (OAS) to condemn the Bolivian regime was a result of the distorted news released by bad Bolivians who work for the press and self-seeking foreigners. The interior minister announced that when he returns to La Paz he will invite all European and American journalists to tour the country without restriction so they can verify that everything is normal.

Colonel Arce also stated that the takeover of power had been planned some time ago when it was learned that chaos and anarchy was about to rule in Bolivia.

CIARIN INTERVIEWS LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP MANRIQUE

PY272127 Buenos Aires CIARIN in Spanish 25 Jul 80 pp 22, 23

[Interview with La Paz Archbishop Jorge Manrique Hurtado by CIARIN special correspondent Adolfo Coronato--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] La Paz--[Question] How do you look upon the present situation in Bolivia?

[Answer] This question answers itself, if you look at the environment. We have contradictory telephone reports, characterized by fear. The workers go to work with fear. It is not a normal situation...

[Question] Is the church suffering from any type of pressure or threats?

[Answer] Yes, television has scandalously slandered the archbishop. And the television belongs to the state. At last we have succeeded in making them stop the slanderous reports, thanks to the intervention of a churchman (Msgr Genaro Prata, chairman of the board of the newspaper PRESENCIA). The worst thing they did was to falsify the archbishop's (his own) exhortation on 18 July by introducing paragraphs which directly support the armed forces, thus putting the archbishop against the democratic process which he, according to that forged text, calls "the corrupt ones of the public administration." They also forged the text by saying that there are Marxist-Leninist newsmen at the newspaper PRESENCIA, and they included words spoken by the pope in Brazil. Fortunately they left the last part intact, which contains an argument undoing all that was falsified. They even copied the signature, but two strokes show that it is forged. The typewriter used by the archbishop is also different from the one used for the forged exhortation. This false appeal was spread in schools and parishes and among the population in general and was distributed at the church gates after Mass. As you know, this is not a new scheme; it has been used at other times in other countries, using slander as background to the truth.

[Question] Apart from this event, what kind of problems has the Catholic Church suffered?

[Answer] The brutally destructive attack on the equipment and installations of Radio Fides, which you can verify right now. Two parishes were also raided in violation of promises dating from earlier governments, even with such governments as that of Gen Juan Jose Torres, who was called a "communist."

[Question] How are relations between the church and General Garcia Meza's government? What is the position of the church today?

[Answer] The apostolic nuncio is in contact with the government asking for a report on the prisoners, and he is also watching very closely for violations of human rights. He has asked that a delegate for the Catholic prelates be allowed to visit the places of detention to verify the treatment the prisoners are receiving. The archbishop (meaning himself) has said the following: I very strongly demand that those persons who have been detained without any legal cause be released. Last night the Voice of America reported on the concern of the United Nations over the situation in the country, and Secretary Kurt Waldheim has said that the executions should be stopped.

[Question] What comments do you wish to make on that declaration?

[Answer] It has chilled me, because of the authority of that organization, the most respectable in the world, and also because of the lack of precise data possessed by the church right now. We deplore being unable to reach the places of detention or wherever such blameworthy crimes may have been committed.

[Question] Do you have any knowledge of detentions of priests?

[Answer] There are four Jesuits whose whereabouts are unknown, as well as a parish priest from Don Bosco, a place in El Alto in La Paz, near the airport. The Jesuits are Father Garcia and the priests Alejandro Chiecca and Brother Pedro Chico, the latter two Italians. They were detained for having defended some youths who in the end were machinegunned the night before last. Also detained are Father Pou; Father Juan Enviz, parish priest; Brother Marco and another Jesuit brother. All the last-named were detained at Radio Fides. [answer as published]

[Question] What do you know about the situation at the mines?

[Answer] We have had very few reports, only some telephone messages of a contradictory nature.

[Question] How do you see the immediate future of the country?

[Answer] I feel confident that the Bolivian people will avoid confrontations and maintain calm. The people are mature now and responsible for their actions.

[Question] Mr Archbishop, former President Lidia Gueiler is in asylum at the Apostolic Nunciature. Do you have any news about her? Do you know how she is?

[Answer] She is perfectly well. She walked into the nunciature, and she is in perfect health.

[Question] Are there any other people in asylum at the nunciature?

[Answer] No, not yet.

EL DIARIO URGES WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDEAN PACT

PY251600 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "We Should Withdraw From the Andean Pact"]

[Text] The attitude of the ministers of the member countries of the Andean Pact and the efforts of the Ecuadorean president in connection with the change of government in Bolivia are examples of semiofficial foreign interventions in Bolivian domestic affairs.

These personalities are free to express their opinions concerning issues in which they may have some intellectual interest, but they are not entitled to call themselves experts on problems which are not taking place in their own countries.

Neither are they empowered to lecture on Bolivian political events, whose motives they do not understand. They have even less right to advocate the strengthening of anarchy in our country under the guise of democracy. Through their official representatives, the Andean Pact countries have gone too far by behaving in a manner which, although apparently inspired by good will, has led them to pass judgment without studying, as any honest judge should do, all the evidence. They have gone beyond the limits established in the Cartagena Accord and have assumed powers which no one has granted to them.

Our country's logical response to this should take place immediately. We must withdraw from the Cartagena Accord. Within the framework of international relations among the members of the subregion this is a compulsory step. From another point of view, as we have said many times, our participation in the Andean Pact has provided us with no advantages. We have not received any guaranteed markets nor have we even gained access to an expanded market for a few products. An attempt has been made to turn our country into a compulsory market for the goods of the subregion with no guarantees given concerning quality and price, comparable to those which can be obtained elsewhere in the world, nor have we received reciprocal treatment.

This is the time to get out of a treaty the generous objectives of which have been distorted and thwarted by the members of the Cartagena Accord Board and the Cartagena Accord Commission which started by imposing decision 24 and many other decisions which have not been just or equitable. To give an example, we could mention the creation of a special commission for Bolivia which has only engaged in formal speeches and euphemistic statements. If we were to ask what our country has obtained from this special commission, the answer would be: nothing. And if we were to calmly ask ourselves what are the benefits which Bolivia has reaped for its compromising participation in the Andean Pact, the answer would still be: zero.

In exchange, the pact has tied us to duties which have had, regarding imports and custom taxes, a harmful impact. They would not have been harmful if decision 24 had not curtailed the special treatment to which we were entitled by the treaty and if the articles of this treaty were understood correctly and applied to promoting the balanced and harmonious development of all the members of the subregional system.

Coldly analyzing our country's experience within the subregional system, we can see that it has been negative and unfortunate. If we had been previously treated as a lesser partner, current statements on our domestic policy now indicate that we are being treated as a minor who requires tutors. In view of these actions, which constitute intervention in our affairs, the obvious answer is to sever the commitments we have made within the Cartagena Treaty. Through this we will recover our independence now that an attempt is being made to overrun and restrict it.

DAILY CLAIMS GOVERNMENT FOREKNOWLEDGE OF BOLIVIAN COUP

PY272211 Paris AFP in Spanish 1846 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Jul (AFP)--It was disclosed here today that the Brazilian Government had been aware since May of the preparations for the coup d'etat staged by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, chief of the military junta which is ruling Bolivia.

The daily FOLHA DE SAO PAULO made this statement, indicating that the members of a Brazilian military mission visiting Argentina in May had been briefed in detail on the plans of the Bolivian Armed Forces if Hernan Siles Zuazo won the elections.

The daily indicated that the Argentines wanted to sound out the Brazilians concerning the stand that the latter planned to take toward a coup d'etat in Bolivia.

So far, the Brazilian Government has made no comment on the report published by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO, which added that Brazilian intelligence services had been informed of General Garcia Meza's intentions.

According to this report, Bolivian military officers had contacted the Brazilian authorities, especially the Brazilian military attache at the embassy in La Paz, to make sure that Brazil would not interfere in the domestic affairs of a neighboring country.

The Sao Paulo daily concluded by saying that despite Bolivian requests the Brazilian Government had apparently refused to guarantee a swift recognition of the coupist regime.

SOVIETS, BRAZILIANS CONFER PRIOR TO UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PY281801 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jul 80 p 5

[By Carlos Conde]

[Excerpt] The nonproliferation treaty has one of a few topics discussed by Brazil and the Soviet Union in recent days, a topic on which the two countries have diametrically opposed positions. In the opinion of the secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Yuriy Ye. Fokin, the two countries fundamentally agreed on the other topics and as a result he was "moderately satisfied" with the talks held with Brazilian Government officials. The main topics of discussions were nonproliferation, the Middle East, Namibia, the Indian Ocean, Afghanistan and Iran.

Fokin, who granted an exclusive interview to O ESTADO, will only visit one more Latin American country in addition to Brazil to hold consultations regarding the upcoming UN General Assembly session--namely, Argentina. Fokin denied that these choices were based on the [illegible] positions adopted by Brazil and Argentina regarding the grain and Olympic boycott led by the United States against the Soviet Union over the occupation of Afghanistan.

He said that "no significant divergence between the two countries emerged during the talks, and that the Soviet idea of consultation is to compare positions and seek points of agreement, not to try to impose the Soviet viewpoints on the other party."

The Soviet diplomat said that the Soviet Union did not make any request for Brazil to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which Brasilia considers to be discriminatory and therefore refuses to sign.

Fokin also commented on the Palestinian problem, which is to be debated again next Monday at the United Nations. "On the specific case of the Palestinian people, I see no great difference between the Brazilian and the Soviet positions and I would even say that they are rather close. Brazil's position is to support the new Palestinian state, and the Soviet Union will defend a position that is advantageous for the two parties involved in the problem. Our position will demand the withdrawal of all Israeli troops and respect for the rights of the Palestinian people until a Palestinian state is created. We take into consideration the interests of the Arab states and Israel, seeking peace and justice.

Namibia was another topic discussed with Fokin, who said that the Soviet Union expressed its concern over this problem to Brazil. The latest incursions of South Africa into Angolan territory justify that concern. We believe that Brazil's position on Namibia is quite clear. The formula we support for solution of this problem is the independence of that country and the view that SWAPO is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people. We do not trust the so-called plan of the five Western powers because we know about their financial and economic interests in that region. This was why the Soviet Union did not vote for that plan in the UN Security Council."

Fokin said he did not talk about Afghanistan in the consultation meetings with the Brazilian Government, and that Iran was only mentioned in passing when he referred to the U.S. military presence near Iran and on Diego Garcia. "We did not discuss the question of Iran because it will not be included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly."

The question was then asked Fokin: When will the Soviet Union leave Afghanistan? He gave the well-known answer: "Whenever the intervention by Pakistan, Iran and the PRC ends, thus making the presence of Soviet troops unnecessary."

Fokin then referred to comments that the Soviet Union wants to hold dominion over and even blockade the Indian Ocean. "Some time ago we held negotiations with the United States on this question. These negotiations were viewed with satisfaction by countries in the region. These negotiations were interrupted, however, and the countries in the region were disappointed. We have already asked the United States to resume those negotiations.

At any rate, rumors about a Soviet blockade of the Indian Ocean are the result of paranoia.

ITAMARATY DENIES PLAN TO SUPPLY PROCESSED URANIUM TO IRAQ

PY281731 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 23 Jul 80 p 4

[Excerpts] Itamaraty yesterday denied a report carried by the Lebanese newspaper AL-MOUSTAKBEL saying that Brazil will supply Iraq with "partially processed" uranium in addition to natural uranium. The Brazilian Foreign Ministry also denied the assertion made by the newspaper that the transfer of Brazilian nuclear technology was included in the Brazilian-Iraqi nuclear agreement upon the demand of Baghdad in exchange for the sale of additional amounts of oil to Brazil.

Itamaraty explained that the nuclear agreement signed with Iraq provides for the supply of Brazilian natural uranium to that country, but that no shipment of the material has been made so far. As for the alleged supply of "partially processed" uranium, Brazil cannot supply it for the simple reason that the country does not have it. As for the demand that nuclear technology be exchanged for more oil, Itamaraty said that "that kind of condition was never imposed."

Without giving numbers, Itamaraty confirmed the sale of Brazilian weapons to Iraq, but asserted that it does not know anything about an initiative to equip Iraq for the manufacture of Passat cars.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

PA290357 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] The government of Gen Augusto Pinochet has presented a formal protest to the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry in connection with a statement made by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, who said last night that it is intolerable that Chile should remain governed by the military until 1993.

Carazo made this statement shortly after Pinochet noted that the government junta that seized power from constitutional President Dr Salvador Allende plans to remain in power until 1993. Carazo made the above statement to a journalist.

This statement was not appreciated in Chile. As a result of the statement made by President Carazo, Costa Rican Ambassador to Chile Leonel Hernandez [as heard] was called by the Chilean Foreign Ministry to an emergency meeting to be informed of the consequences of the public statements made by the president of Costa Rica.

Journalists interviewed President Carazo shortly after he spoke for 20 minutes with the widow of President Salvador Allende, Hortensia Bussi.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Miguel Angel Calderon Fournier has not reacted to the protest from the Chilean Government. However, it was being discussed today whether or not to send an official reply to the Chilean protest.

RECOGNITION OF BOLIVIAN JUNTA TERMED UNLIKELY

PY260118 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0045 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 24 Jul (LATIN)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today it is very unlikely that Chile will recognize the new Bolivian military government because the two countries do not maintain diplomatic relations.

The spokesman, who asked that his name not be disclosed, declined to elaborate on the issue, pointing out that "the government strictly follows the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states. This is an unrenounceable position in the Chilean foreign policy."

EXTREMISTS ROB THREE BANKS, KILL GUARD

PY282156 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1736 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 28 Jul (LATIN)--The police have reported that an extremist commando today murdered a person and wounded a policeman in simultaneous robberies of three banks, stealing $260,000.

The police said that the triple robbery took place at 0900 in the branch offices of the Bank of Chile, the Credit and Investments Bank and the Bank of Concepcion, located in the southern sector of the city next to each other. The same branch offices were robbed on 10 April by an extremist commando, but then the stolen money amounted to 600,000.

Erasmo Cisterna Jara was killed at the shooting which took place at the Bank of Concepcion. Jara was a guard at that office. A Carabinero was also seriously wounded when trying to detain the extremists who were carrying Soviet-made automatic weapons, according to reports.

According to eyewitnesses, two of the 12 extremists were wounded during the escape. The police began a search operation in several areas of the city with the help of a helicopter which overflew the zone and which located the attackers 10 blocks away from the banks where intensive shooting took place. Two of the vehicles used by the extremists were found to contain bloodstains and a large quantity of Soviet-made AKA cartridges.

BELGIAN PRIEST ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MARXIST ACTIONS

PY281934 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] At about 1100 members of the security forces managed to arrest the Belgian priest (Bernard DeMarc), who is a Marxist agitator.

The Belgian priest had established his operations center in the San Cayetano parish in La Legua. From here he had organized several political activites aimed at stirring up public violence. The priest had his face covered when he was taken out of the parish. He was taken away in a car of the police forces. (DeMarc) had intentions of leaving the country today.

A few days ago he organized several street rallies aimed at provoking a confrontation between inhabitants and Carabineros. As a consequence, 60 people were arrested. (DeMarc) was arrested during the operations being carried out by members of the security forces who are searching for the members of the outlawed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) who this morning robbed three banks in that sector of Santiago.

PRIEST WHO SERVED BANISHMENT NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY250044 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0303 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The Second Court of Appeals of Santiago in a two to one decision has rejected a petition for a court injunction ordering that Father Ignacio Serrano Moraga be allowed to return to the country.

The clergyman had been sentenced in 1973 to 5 years banishment in the Republic of Ecuador. Vicar Rene Bio Valdivieso of the Santiago archbishopric requested judicial authorities to allow Moraga's return to the country since he has already served his sentence. Moraga had been accused of seven counts of complicity and was brought to military trial, in October 1973, a time of war. After serving his banishment sentence, Moraga went to Colombia where he still resides.

MERINO SAYS NO BRITISH ARMS TO BE PURCHASED

PY280036 Paris AFP in Spanish 1526 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Valparaiso, Chile, 26 Jul (AFP)--Adm Jose Toribio Merino, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy and member of the Chilean military junta, said here today that Chile will not purchase arms from Great Britain despite the lifting of the embargo announced last Tuesday by the London government.

The Chilean admiral said: "I have personally made this announcement in his own language to the UK economy under secretary, Peter Jeff, so that there can be no misunderstanding."

Admiral Merino indicated that Chilean naval plants and shipyards are capable of manufacturing whatever materiel may be required. The member of the military junta said that the lifting of the British embargo is proof of the favorable development of Chile's foreign policy in the world.

TURBAY LEAVES TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PA271457 Paris AFP in Spanish 1433 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 27 Jul (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay left today at 0900 for Lima to attend tomorrow's inauguration of the new Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

The Colombian chief of state left for Peru aboard the presidential airplane accompanied by his wife, Nydia Quintero de Turbay, Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, Economic Development Minister Andres Restrepo and Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva.

Traveling with the presidential entourage as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassadors are former Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra, Ignacio Valencia Lopez, Pascal Ricardi and Felipe Lleras Restrepo. Turbay will remain in Peru until Wednesday. He will be replaced during his absence by Minister German Zea Hernandez.

URIBE SIGNS DECLARATION WITH GUATEMALAN COUNTERPART

PA281200 Paris AFP in Spanish 1053 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 26 Jul (AFP)--It has been officially learned that Colombia and Guatemala agreed here last night to mutually support each other in the defense of their territorial rights.

A joint declaration in this regard was signed by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas at the end of the Guatemalan foreign minister's official 4-day visit to Bogota.

Guatemala recognized Colombia's sovereignty over the San Andres and Providencia archipelago in the Caribbean, which has been claimed by the current Sandinist Government of Nicaragua. The Bogota government expressed support for the Guatemalan side in the dispute over the territory of Belize, currently under British control.

The two countries also decided to increase their trade and bilateral technical cooperation, particularly in the study and use of marine resources. They also discussed the coffee policy, an important factor in their economies, and they agreed on the need to strengthen the activity of the Group of Bogota to confront the ups and downs of the international coffee market.

The two foreign ministers also thoroughly analyzed the general deterioration in Central America, expressing hopes that a peaceful solution will be found to the situation in that strife-torn region.

USSR AMBASSADOR PRAISES BILATERAL RELATIONS

PA282321 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Leonid Romanov said here today that good relations among peoples at all levels contribute toward peace throughout the world. During a visit to the Chamber of Representatives, he stressed the importance of USSR-Colombian relations. He met with the president of the chamber, Hernan Turbay Turbay.

Romanov on his behalf and that of the Soviet Presidium congratulated Turbay Turbay on his election to the presidency of the chamber. He said that many things, among them world peace, depend on these good relations

Turbay Turbay said, "I hereby repeat my invitation to the Soviet Presidium. As long as I am president of the chamber, I aim to maintain the best of relations with the Presidium and government of your country. I hope relations between our two government [words indistinct] to program activities and to reciprocate the attention the Soviet Government afforded Colombian congressmen during their recent visit.

The ambassador repeated the invitation made to President Turbay Ayala to visit Moscow next year.

SATELLITE STATION FAILURE ISOLATES COUNTRY 21 JUL

PA241635 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0354 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 21 Jul (EFE)--For the first time in its entire history, Colombia was isolated for almost 6 hours from the rest of the world due to a technical failure in the satellite station of the National Telecommunications Enterprise (Telecom).

More than 23 technicians of this state company worked at the satellite communications room at Choconta, some 120 km from Bogota, to repair the damage to the international signal.

A Telecom official informed EFE that the damage affected telephone and telegraph communications causing million-dollar losses, especially to commercial companies and branches operating in this country.

International news agencies which have contracts signed for satellite service with this communications state company were isolated from their main offices for 6 hours without being able to send or receive any news.

This was the greatest and longest break in international communications registered in Colombia, where control of communications is in the hands of the state by means of its Telecom, technical observers said tonight in Bogota.

The San Andres and Providencia archipelago in the Caribbean were also isolated from the country, according to Telecom technicians who went to the Choconta satellite division to repair the damage.

International communications were interrupted from 1930 to 0130 GMT. Telex services were also affected throughout the nation, local consumers said.

PEASANTS CONCERNED OVER FARC'S PRESENCE IN RURAL AREAS

PA260238 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--The organized peasants have expressed their fears concerning the presence of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, in the rural areas to Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, defense minister.

In a document released today, the National Association of Consumer Peasants, ANUC, offered full support to the military forces and expressed its concern over the fact that in some areas of the country the FARC defends the land and cattle of large landowners.

The message signed by the president of ANUC, Jose Martinez, refers to the case in which 20 peasants of San Martin, Meta, were each sentenced by an oral court-martial to 10 years imprisonment in Villavicencio after having worked for 8 months on a chaparral farm.

GOVERNMENT COUNTERS TRANSPORT STRIKE, PRICE HIKES

Military on Alert

PA261847 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] There will be a nationwide transport strike on Monday to protest the increase in gas prices and the measures issued by Carlos Feraud Blum, government minister and president of the National Transit Council, which affect that sector. The strike will be indefinite, since the leaders of the transporters have said that no agreement has been reached in the conflict. The transporters are also demanding that Minister Feraud Blum be removed from the government.

Local and national authorities have adopted emergency measures to guarantee public order since the lack of public transportation could lead to serious incidents. The police and the armed forces have been placed on a state of alert. The authorities are continuing their negotiations with the transporters to find a last-minute agreement that will prevent the announced strike.

Minister Blum's Announcement

PA281812 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum last night announced the adoption of drastic measures against the transport strike and its leaders, including the elimination of that sector's monopoly and the expropriation of the vehicles which were exempt from paying duties and whose owners fail to perform the public services to which such vehicles are assigned.

The minister said this over a radio and television network to explain the government's position concerning the strike starting today. This strike, as are all strikes, is an act of force and is banned by law. He continued to say that the right of request guaranteed by the constitution cannot be expressed by suspending the provision of basic services indispensable to population. Because of this, we want to declare that the strike called for today is absolutely illegal and the government will take every measure granted by the constitution and the law to prevent it and restore peace and order in the country.

He noted that the reasons for the strike are not those announced by the transporters; the real motives are mainly the transporters' intentions to raise the fares in the nation's transportation services. It is well known that the strike leaders have tried to obtain such a raise for a long time. He added that same group is trying to keep its hold on the monopoly existing in the country as it nets them huge profits.

The government minister continued by saying: [Begin recording]

Together with the transportation problem, we are facing another problem which the national government is also firmly determined to stop. This involves the supply shortage in the distribution of the milk sold at 6 sucres per liter. This has been replaced by another kind of milk for which a few days ago we paid 7.50 sucres per liter but which now is being sold at 13 and 14 sucres in Quito and Guayaquil. The government is not going to permit this type of abuse. Therefore, as of tomorrow, the police chiefs are going to punish, according to the price and quality control law, those who sell milk at a price above that established by law. In this respect, the government wants to announce its intention to promote the cattle industry in the country, but it will not permit an undue enrichment of the milk processing plant owners. It is willing if necessary, to intervene in those plants to guarantee the proper supply of the milk at popular prices and to also guarantee the quality of the milk which is offered as fresh to the consumer.

Through this ministry, the government is appealing to all Ecuadoreans, the workers, the students, the professionals, to join forces and to stop this new seditious attempt which now makes use of the leadership of the National Transporters Federation of Ecuador. The drivers are not the ones who want to destabilize the national government and bring anarchy into the country, but the transport monopolists, who have been for years within the active organizations of the federation.

The professional drivers--those who work 8, 10 and 12 hours daily behind the wheel--of the public transportation vehicles are the victims of such monopolists. Many of them do not even have social security benefits or any of the fringe benefits to which the workers are entitled. The labor code does not exist for the drivers, who are permanently exploited by the monopolists who have called the national strike. Consequently, we must all cooperate within our possibilities to defend the nation's democratic system, to defend the republican and constitutional system, to discourage any attempt to do away with the system which has cost so much for the country to recover. We are compelled to join forces to smash this seditious outbreak and show these monopoly leaders, who are not the drivers engaged in the public transportation, that the Ecuadorean people are not going to allow anarchy and disorder; that we want to live in peace and make the changes required by the country orderly, and that to do that, we are willing to make whatever sacrifice is necessary.

We appeal to all men and women who on 29 April won the power for the people to defend them and smash once and for all this other dictatorship left behind, the dictatorship of the transport monopolists. I trust the Ecuadorean people will respond to this appeal. [end recording]

Government Guarantees

PA282331 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] The government has announced it will guarantee the citizens' freedom of movement and will take the necessary measures to control the effects of the strike called by the National Federation of Transporters.

The constitutional regime of President Roldos has announced that it will use all constitutional and legal means to prevent the strike, which it has described as illegal, antipopular and immoral.

The vice president, Dr Oswaldo Hurtado, said the government will guarantee the free movement of the people and the distribution of vital products. Referring to the price hikes of staple articles, one of the pretexts for the strike, the vice president said a policy to establish real prices is contemplated in the national development plan because it will permit the farmers to get adequate prices for their products. The subsidies, he said, force us to import more products because the state is sacrificing itself economically to maintain low prices on staples which, once processed, are smuggled out to Peru and Colombia. For example, he added, in the case of milk we are guaranteeing a price of 6 sucres per liter for the public for whole milk and maintaining milk different qualities for those who can or want to pay a higher price. This way we are helping the development of the cattle industry and avoiding having to import milk in the near future.

Official spokesmen warned they will not tolerate confusing actions designed to violate the democratic foundations of the Ecuadorean state and the citizens' civilized existence.

A communique released by the government reiterates that the demands of the transporters have political, antinational and antipopular purposes. In view of this, the government must prevent selfish designs of leaders acting against the people's interests from violating

the nation's democratic principles and harming the interests of those sectors with few economic resources, such as the users of public transportation.

Effect of Strike

PA290340 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Raul Zambrano report]

[Excerpts] Here are some details on the transportation strike, which is being partially observed in some of the provincial capitals. In Pichincha Province, and particularly in Quito, the people have expressed opposition to the strike. The government has reiterated that it will assure completely normal transportation in the cities and in rural areas. Government Minister Carlos Feraud Blum has just announced at a news conference that the government will go ahead with its decision to break up the transportation monopolies which have abused the citizens for years. Here is Feraud Blum:

[Begin recording] With the exception of Emilio Velasco, who has joined the exploiters and the blackmailing bus owners, all working sectors in the country have condemned the bus owners' actions. One person has been arrested in Milagros and four in Quito. Arrest warrants have been issued for those responsible for the present situation and they will be prosecuted for depriving the country of this important service, creating chaos and attempting to upset the government. A few weeks ago, when the leaders of this so-called federation of drivers, which I call the federation of passenger car owners, were asking for a fare increase, the Popular Democratic Movement termed the oligarchs of the transportation service. Now the leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement are supporting these oligarchs of transportation in the seditious act they are carrying out by means of the so-called strike which we are referring to. Therefore, it is a political organization without principles of any kind supporting the seditious and anarchic movement in the country. I want to reiterate that thanks to the public forces, all roads in the country are open to traffic. All problems have been overcome, including the most recent, in La Troncal, where traffic is normal. [end recording]

Government Countermeasures

PA290423 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[By Raul Zambrano]

[Text] Economist Carlos Cortes Castro, national secretary of public information, made the following statement:

[Begin recording] As you know, the government has already taken some measures which have been put into effect immediately. 1. Classes have been suspended in order to protect children and youths from the action taken by some leaders of transportation service. 2. By order of the president, public workers will work one shift, so that they only need to use transportation twice a day. 3. There is a definite plan to expropriate transportation services if the situation persists. The government, together with the police and armed forces, has implemented an operation whose details will be announced at 1800 this evening, so that people will know by tomorrow which route the buses are following and how many are functioning.

[Question] Would you say that the situation is returning to normal?

[Answer] Certainly, and particularly because of the good will and patriotic attitude shown by Ecuadoreans, the owners of private cars, the support given all government units and specifically because at this moment there are unions which already have condemned and rejected the strike and are going to start operating. [end recording]

REPORTAGE ON INAUGURATION OF BELAUNDE TERRY

PY282108 [Editorial report] Lima Domestic Service in Spanish at 1900 GMT on 28 July begins broadcasting live from the Chamber of Deputies the arrival of foreign dignitaries and Peruvian officials at the inauguration ceremony of Fernando Belaunde Terry as president of Peru.

Mrs. Violeta Correa de Belaunde arrives at 1930 GMT and Mrs Rosalynn Carter, who represents her husband, at 1950.

A roll call of congressmen takes place at 1955. The joint session of Congress begins at 2003 chaired by Senator Oscar Trelles Montes. The two vice presidents, Fernando Schwalb and Javier Alva Orlandini, arrive. The session is suspended at 2015 GMT to allow the escort committee of congressmen to usher the president-elect to the Congress.

The arrival of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and his entourage is announced at 1937, Adolfo Suarez, head of the Spanish Government, arrives at 2040; Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins and his entourage arrive at 2045; Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo arrives at 2049; and Nicaraguan junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Rafael Cordoba arrive at 2050.

At 2053, Senator Oscar Trelles Montes dons the presidential sash upon himself.

President-elect Belaunde Terry enters the Chamber of Deputies at 2155 and is welcomed with applause and cheers. The national anthem is played at 2057.

Oath of Office

PY282115 [Editorial report] At 2100, Senator Oscar Trelles Montes, president of the Peruvian Congress, administers the oath of office to Fernando Belaunde Terry. At 2102, the senator places the presidential sash around the neck of President Belaunde Terry.

At 2103, President Belaunde begins his inaugural address.

Inaugural Address

PY290001 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 2103 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text of inaugural speech by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry in the Chamber of Deputies in Lima--live]

[Text] Beloved Jose de San Martin; beloved Simon Bolivar; forefathers of Peru's independence: From this moment on, the constitutional regime, human rights and the freedom of press are hereby reestablished, by the general will of the peoples! [applause and shouts] And because it is a just cause, (?may it last) forever! [applause]

Dear representatives: The people are opening again the doors of the law for us. Let us walk through them without any winner's arrogance, with solidarity and (?united) around the great common task which is waiting for us, earnest in our goal to (?coexist) in the closest friendship among all members of the great Peruvian family. [applause]

Outstanding delegations from friendly countries are gathered here in our country, [words indistinct] who with their presence wanted to enhance this solemn ceremony, one of whom has had the kindness of sending his highly illustrious wife. [applause]

Through my lips, the Peruvian people and the government branches address these words of protocol to our illustrious representatives, because these words are applicable to them in all circumstances, inside and outside the great [words indistinct].

Democracy is reestablished in Peru after 12 years, fulfilling the desire of the people which was correctly interpreted by the military government which has allowed the realization of a clean electoral process and an orderly transfer of power, for which we must express our appreciation. A great sense of responsiblity and maturity must guide the citizenry to overcome the years [words indistinct]. the results of which have been the galloping inflation which has greatly impoverished the poorer classes.

My words to the national Congress, which is representative of all the regions and peoples of Peru where all creeds and political tendencies are found, are strengthened by the legitimacy of its legislative and overseeing mission, irreplaceable in the democratic regime.

Destiny has entrusted me for the second time with the role of restoring the (?municipal) regime, [words indistinct] which will always allow the participation of all the communities in the management of public affairs. We will proceed, then, without any delay, to call for elections so that the peoples of [words indistinct] [applause].

With great civic satisfaction I have fulfilled the duty of swearing loyalty to the constitution which is in full effect again as of today, the constitution which had been approved by the prominent and well-remembered fellow citizen, Victor Raul Haya de la Torre. [applause]

Tonight we will promulgate the constitution, and I will ask Luis Alberto Sanchez, vice president of the constituent assembly, to please accept the pen with which this historic document (?is signed). [applause]

Permit me to divide this message--which I personally hand over to the Congress in writing according to article 211 of the constitution--into the following points, which sum up our concerns and aspirations at this initial stage over the situation of the country [words indistinct]: 1) The dignity of human beings; 2) the creation and distribution of wealth; 3) Peru in the world; 4) external and internal peace.

The recreation of the Justice Ministry strengthens the validity of a state of right and the rule of the laws and it will resume its activities after a prolonged interval of 12 years. The new constitution imposes the promulgation of new organic and normative laws, aimed at achieving the immediate, effective and integral functioning of the ministry. Those laws will be submitted for the consideration of the Congress. I am mainly referring to the organic law for the Constitutional Guarantees Court. The law for the National Council of Judges, the organic law for the Public Ministry and the organic law for the judicial branch by which that branch of the state will be reorganized.

We believe that the closest cooperation should be promoted and maintained between the executive branch and the judicial branch, while the high dignity of the judges should be carefully respected, in order to effectively approach the problems of the penitentiary system which should be provided with a first-class technical infrastructure and the necessary means to achieve an adequate rehabilitation of the prisoners.

An effective attention to the problems of the protection of and aid to children and youths, who are the most valuable capital of the nation, should be vigorously promoted; and of the families which are the basic social nucleus, the essence of (?society); of the old people who should be protected, not only to cover their (?daily) needs but also as a sign of the gratitude of a nation to which they have given the best part of their lives in the service of the country. [applause]

As we assume the government, we receive the message of faith, hope and social justice which His Holiness Pope John Paul II is spreading. By interpreting the feelings of the nation, without detriment to religious freedom, we recognize and appreciate the importance of the Catholic Church in the life of Peru and we intend to maintain a close cooperation with it and with other faiths with which links have already been established, particularly in the fields of education and health.

We have (?hopes) that the government which is being initiated will be remembered as the 5-year period of education. [applause]

Our attention is centered on the students, but we will also engage in the task of improving the situation of the teacher [applause], because without a decent standard of living it is difficult for them to fulfill their mission.

As with any person who depends on a salary, the teacher is a victim of the impoverishing inflation which we have inherited. The magnitude of this inflationary process is unprecedented in Peruvian history.

This inflation is the most unjust tax which the people must bear and which benefits only privileged sectors and leads to positions and attitudes which divide society into petty factions, thus driving away the spirit of solidarity which must prevail in the region.

According to the information which I have received, in 1980 inflation will reach 70 percent, a figure which is quite different from the one which has been publicized lately.

We will submit legislative bills to congress for the consideration which will give the teachers the importance which they deserve, in an effort to increase their economic standards, creating cultural incentives and improving the moral standard of the state apparatus to make the job competition just and capable of promoting the most efficient and honest persons. [applause]

We will order, without delay, the reinstatement of those teachers who have been unjustly dismissed. [applause]

We plan to improve the framework of educational services and facilities, calling upon the decided support of the citizenry whose unselfish efforts (?have) built most of the primary schools of this country. We plan to launch a great campaign to improve, care for and expand our schools in the various communities.

We feel that without losing its universal scope, education must be channeled along historic and cultural paths. Frequently the school tears the child away from his environment by supplying him with concepts outside his experience. Sometimes (?it becomes) a factor of aggression when it denies or downplays the spiritual background of the children of the Andean region.

We plan to apply these guidelines to make a call for a struggle against illiteracy. The government must engage in the far-flung task of establishing firm and lasting bases for the Peruvian University which is currently facing a crisis.

We believe that higher education must be closely tied to the great national problems and the state must resort to the universities for whatever research it might require.

Public health deserves special attention from the government. It has been deplorably neglected in recent years both in the field of preventive medicine and medical aid.

A broad plan of basic services must be organized from a realistic viewpoint. Through this plan the best-educated members of every community which lacks the appropriate facilities will be trained and provided with the necessary supplies to take care of vaccinations and first aid, at least.

The equipment and facilities of the health services are deplorable. In some cases the situation is incompatible with human dignity. To correct this state of affairs it will be necessary to provide the Health Ministry with special powers. The basic rural sanitation programs will be continued and special attention will be given to the struggle against environmental pollution.

The institute of social security will be organized on the basis of the autonomy granted to it by the constitution so it can fulfill its objectives and effectively protect and promote workers. [applause]

The housing problem has worsened significantly thanks to the population explosion and the inflationary spiral which by raising the interest rate too high has upset the mortgage system and has diverted the funds of the mutual credit associations [mutuales] to targets other than their own.

The government plans to establish a new mortgage system for the economically weak classes and it will implement a broad plan of construction under which projects will be allotted under the new system thus favoring families which do not own real estate properties.

For the most needy sectors which are building in shantytowns, the government will create a pool of building materials which will allow these sectors to build their own houses or improve existing ones on the basis of soft loans and reasonable terms of payment. Thus we shall not only overcome the problem of a lack of housing, but will also somewhat protect the sectors which have been hurt most by inflation.

Generation and distribution of wealth:

Our country has a significant quantity of natural resources and it is traditionally an exporter of more than a dozen goods which are in great demand throughout the world.

In view of this situation, it would be difficult to explain the existing situation if we were unable to pinpoint its obvious causes which are: inflation, the squandering of public funds, and the generally nonproductive expenditures made under the cover of a controlled press and the harmful lack of supervision. [applause]

Within this atmosphere, uncontrolled spending has been topped by excessive debts contracted to make nonrecoverable or long-term paying investments. This is the cause of the impoverishment of the people whose income has never been adjusted proportionately to the cost of living.

Fortunately, the clarifying and controlling debate is now beginning. The nation's budget will again be carefully analyzed by the people's representatives and each year the nation's accounts will undergo strict auditing within the framework of absolute freedom of the press, which will reign after the plundering to which the owners of newspapers and radio stations have been subjected is terminated. [applause]

We are not unaware that the recovery will be painful and that it will demand conscientious sacrifices from the people and an in-depth feeling of responsibility from the government.

Our target can be no other than the adjustment of incomes to the cost of living; and once this objective is attained we will seek stability. This process will demand [words indistinct] painful adjustments.

After a lengthy process of agrarian reform, the people have become aware that the problem of low production cannot be solved through a simple change in land ownership, but through the expansion of farmlands and the increase of productivity.

The experience which we have acquired in San Martin Department shows us that the lands which have the highest yield and which are most economically feasible to settle are on the eastern slope of the Andes. The major irrigation projects along the (?coastline) should not be forgotten because they have a high cost per unit, especially if they also generate power.

Despite its high cost and the remote possibilities of recovering the invested capital [words indistinct] an advanced infrastructure of canals [passage indistinct].

The Olmos project obviously has first priority. [Passage indistinct] it is based on legislation which can and should be brought up to date. It is necessary to give attention to small and medium-sized projects which would in a short time solve irrigation problems in [words indistinct] and the mountain region. The severe drought in the north makes it advisable to drill wells at places which are partly in the Olmos region.

The popular cooperation system [passage indistinct] in the fields of neighborhood roads, education, sanitation and [word indistinct], (applause)

The plan to promote foodstuff production will have the additional advantage of giving employment to the peasants [words indistinct] required for its implementation.

The immense Peruvian wealth in fisheries has suffered from a regrettable depredation [passage indistinct] until the end of 1979 [words indistinct] .

An exhaustive study should be made of the functioning of the public enterprises and organizations in order to determine their effectiveness and profitability and those which (?are efficient) should be maintained. The fishing of [words indistinct] should be promoted with determination which can appreciably contribute to solving the nutrition problem by giving the necessary [words indistinct] for the storage and distribution of the produce. This important protein supply should be made available to the less prosperous classes under reasonable conditions.

In the last few years Peru has been self-sufficient in petroleum and has become an exporter of moderate volumes of hydrocarbons. That which was considered at the beginning as a success--the so-called Peruvian model for the granting of operation contracts--turned out to be a method of operating which was harmful to the interests of the country, which has been proven by the fact that the terms for granting contracts have recently been advantageously modified. New contracts have been concluded which we will find in operation, and in the coming years we intend [words indistinct] in order that rational exploitations may be initiated under conditions of fair competition.

Since petroleum is an exhaustible wealth it is necessary to explore other permanent sources of energy. Hydroelectricity, of which we have plenty in our territory, will have a prominent role as a source [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, geothermic and solar energy sources should not be neglected.

Let us have a look at the comparative energy situation in Peru. The hydroelectric potential available to the country totals 60 million kW, of which 3 percent is now being used to generate an installed power of 1.8 million kW.

With the existing potential [passage indistinct] instead of being generated [words indistinct] which is a renewable source of energy [words indistinct] which would require 500 million barrels, more than 10 times the equivalent of present Peruvian petroleum production and two-thirds of our hydrocarbon reserves. This reality leads to the conclusion that the country must make important decisions in the hydroelectric field.

In addition to the power plants already studied on the coast, some of which are now in their preparatory stage, it is necessary to study the projects carried out with foreign missions. Competent German technicians [words indistinct] the construction of a dam on the Beni River which would generate 2.3 million kW, thus becoming a tremendous source [passage indistinct] in addition to the great generation of energy, the main reservoir would offer attractive [words indistinct] for the fishing industry [words indistinct]. Since its construction would take 7 years and inflation would be considerable, we feel that this project must be submitted to a thorough discussion within the professional circles of Congress.

We will put more emphasis on the mining sectors where the keys for our economic recovery can be found, by gaining currency which will allows us [words indistinct].

We promise to keep (?in the hands) of the state, with the consent of Congress, those companies whose operations [words indistinct].. We will review the marketing norms of minerals to accelerate as much as possible the payment of our debts. The broad development plan of the mining sector will not be fulfilled exclusively with local capital. It will be necessary and convenient to attract foreign investments as well, with the appropriate safeguards for the national interests.

The Peruvian highway system is notably insufficient and inadequate in most parts, while its maintenance is also deficient. It is urgent to extend it and improve it so that the high cost of fuel due to the current energy crisis may be compensated with lesser expenses for spare parts and waste of time which adversely affect the transporters and [words indistinct] of pavement can be carried out in a short period of time on practically all the main highways in the country.

The Panamerican Highway, with its new characteristics which we should [words indistinct] must stretch through [words indistinct] the first stage of which will link (Guacho) with Canete. The main highways in the country will be paved, reconstructing the main highway up to La Oroya, and the pavement will also be extended up to the [name indistinct]. An important project will affect the region [passage indistinct].

We hope to implement a profound study of colonization with promising Cuban establishments along a 300 km [word indistinct]. In the southern region, this development project would be [word indistinct] with the proposal for the constuction of the Beni Dam and the future central lake. [passage indistinct] Excellent ecological and climatic conditions are rather ideal and could be complemented with the great energy potentials. These two highway stretches also correspond to the central stretch of the main highway which is under study by the company [name indistinct].

With the construction of the Punta Arenas Bridge [word indistinct] to be extended on the Callagas River, to open the way between Cusco and [name indistinct], Cadena and Sanguinal, near the border with Ecuador--that is, all the international northern stretches [words indistinct]. The final studies must be carried out to connect our highway system with the Brazilian Trans-Amazonas system; and the highway to La Paz must also be built, which will become an important path for the economic development of the friendly Republic of Bolivia.

During my prior administration the Andean provinces were interconnected. [passage indistinct]

After we finish the expansion of the river port of Iquitos it will be our job to build the ports of [names indistinct] and to provide the appropriate facilities for several other proints of our river network.

[passage indistinct] Cusco will include a modern system of flight aids and the paving of existing airstrips to allow them to take jet planes.

We will modernize and expand the national system of telecommunications so that it will be able to benefit most of the towns and villages.

We will launch the efforts aimed at correcting the severe shortcomings of the telephone system of Lima and certain other important towns.

We plan to stimulate industrial activities under the slogan work and let work. [applause]

A [word indistinct] effort toward the reduction of administrative steps will do away with the troublesome obstacles which hamper development in many fields.

It is our desire to create incentives, favoring those industries which are willing to increase their work force and to encouraging those who are currently working at full capacity to operate (?several) shifts.

We will study the settling of industries to bring development to new (regions) and to create industrial and craftsmanship [word indistinct] such as those which we now have in Arequipa. [passage indistinct].

Small enterprises and crafts, which require only a moderate operating investiment because they use intermediate technology, will be definitely stimulated. [passage indistinct] [applause]

The opportunities which we will encounter in the jungle along the [words indistinct] will give Peru an outstanding role in this field where we can count on the effective cooperation of the great wood-exporting countries.

The extension of powerlines [passage indistinct] and port facilities will give rise to the installation of new industries capable of supplying the needs of the domestic market and [words indistinct] nontraditional exports. [passage indistinct]

We will give considerable encouragement to tourism and the ensuing hotel business which must [words indistinct].

A perfected and expanded system of national planning will coordinate all the country's economic activities.

Peru and the world:

The top priority of our international policy will be the strengthening of our relations with brother countries in the hemisphere where the United States and Canada, being close sources of scientific and technological development and vigorous markets at the same time, play an important role.

We are interested in helping the (?growth) of the Andean Group to provide it with more effectiveness for the fulfillment of the deadlines and targets established for the progressive integration of the member nations, as the step prior to a broader Latin American integration.

After more than a decade of gathering experience, we will make an evaluation of achievements and mistakes to overcome current frustrations.

Continental development must be dealt with in a more general manner. The Andean Group, the Amazonic region, and the River Plate Basin or Southern Cone [words indistinct] huge development projects, must act in a coordinated manner.

The Periferal Highway [Carretera Marginal] currently 55-percent finished, will provide the link among these three groups. [applause]

The interconnection of South American rivers and highways, the coordination of a policy of settlements, the development of energy and the future interconnection of powerlines, are subjects which must be handled from a broad continental viewpoint.

A plan for the coordination of our airlines must stimulate binational and multinational contacts. Satellite communications which are applied to education and health must be the common concern of all nations, especially those united by the same language.

The [word indistinct] of our natural resources through [words indistinct], constantly perfected and expanded, must step-up development by providing guidelines for human settlements and facilitating the protection of areas threatened by plundering and environmental pollution.

This common effort toward development should strengthen continental ties to such an extent that any possibility of a disagreement will be dispelled by the scope and benefits of our actions in favor of integration. [applause]

Peru will continue maintaining friendly relations with all the countries without involving itself with ideologies, complying with its staunch nonaligned position which it shares [words indistinct] countries of the Third World.

Domestic and foreign peace:

According to the constitution which has gone into effect, the president of the nation is granted the supreme command of the armed forces.

I assume this supreme and sensitive mission fully aware of the responsibility and with respect for those institutions which are entrusted with the sacred mission of guarding national sovereignty.

The chief of state is not assigned this supreme power to exercise it without the most qualified professional advice from his aides and subordinates of the army, navy, air force and police forces.

The president epitomizes the nation and symbolizes the unity of these institutions, guaranteeing their hierarchic position. The new constitution is much more explicit than the previous one which allowed the president to take over the supreme command of the armed forces only if he temporarily surrendered the government.

In view of this, I wish to make a patriotic call to all military sectors to facilitate this enormous task by complying with the rules of honor, effectiveness and discipline which will permit my aides to advise me with calm and accuracy, thus enabling me to carry out the significant mission to which I am constitutionally entitled. [applause]

I have had the opportunity to see for myself the degree of perfection attained by our institutions and their full readiness for national defense.

Recent inspections of navy, army and air force installations have been very encouraging because of the high morale and training of the personnel and the good quality of the material. We clearly understand our duty to watch over the maintenance and development of our military resources, in strict compliance with the requirements of national security, and we duly appreciate the participation of the armed forces in the country's economic development and their fruitful and tenacious efforts in the field of civic activities.

The advent of a democratic government places the police within the boundaries of their authentic scope of action that is the true protection of public order.

We have come to serve and not to use the Peruvian people. Thus, the citizenry must actively cooperate in the preservation of public order, rejecting any disruption and bearing in mind that the large national sectors have just expressed their unequivocal support for a democratic system of government. [applause]

The (?staunch) and not always risk-free defense of this system will enhance the honorable Civil Guard, Investigations Police and the Republican Guard, which will receive the maximum support from our administration which will demand only [words indistinct] fulfillment of their duty. [applause]

There is no denying that to implement these plans which I have outlined, the country must enjoy absolute labor peace. I want to call upon the workers for their patriotic help in this endeavour, aware that our basic objective is to improve the Peruvian people's standard of living and to correct [words indistinct] the social injustices of which they are the victims.

I wish to make the same call to the businessmen, asking them to take advantage of the protection provided for by the new constitution for their efforts and investments, to repay the cooperation which we ask for and expect from the workers by giving them the benefits to which they are entitled for their participation in the productive effort. Only thus shall we be able to replace useless confrontations with fruitful dialogue, indispensable for national recovery.

The public servants--of whose precarious economic situation we are aware and which we are willing to correct--have a sensitive responsibility. They share the tasks of national administration with us and this compels us to mutual efforts in serving the community.

To permit the effective fulfillment of this task, one of the government's first measures will be to submit to Congress a bill designed to (?reconcile) the responsibilities of public servants with the validity of the rights to which they are entitled by the constitution in order to better represent and defend their rights as workers.

What do we offer in exchange for this social peace for which we ask?

Specifically we offer a plan for mass employment, which will be launched without delay; a temporary adjustment of incomes; and a clearly defined salary policy which will be in line with the cost of living; all of which will be implemented within a reasonable period of time, as soon as the current emergency is overcome. This emergency period will be shortened by the greater tranquillity of the country.

We will erase every sign of authoritarianism from public administration implementing a tripartite [words indistinct] within which the state will call for the dialogue [words indistinct].

We have outlined our broad plans for the construction of socially oriented housing which will benefit, if not all, at least a great number of employees and workers, giving them the opportunity to acquire small properties. Also, we will firmly advocate adequate participation by the workers in the fruits of their efforts.

But above all, we offer to promote a peaceful atmosphere for labor relations by submitting to Congress an amnesty bill--which is fortunately being debated already--for actions stemming from labor conflicts which have not led to casualties but have given rise to trials, in order to free those who have been imprisoned, allowing the persons charged with [words indistinct] to return to work. We also request that the national Congress lift restrictive measures in the labor sector [passage indistinct]. [applause]

On assuming the supreme office of the republic for the second time, I wish to reaffirm the ideas and purposes that have been the driving force of my political life and which can be summarized in one word: service. [applause]

I wish to express my deep gratitude to my fellow members of the Popular Action Party, [applause] to those fellow members who fought for our territories, especially the youths who fell courageously in the struggle.

We also feel indebted toward independent citizens who have supported us, as we are to members of the Popular Christian Party who, after the election, responded to our request for cooperation. After the electoral process and in keeping with our ideals, we stated that we felt closely linked with all our countrymen (?above ideological and party) interests, strongly wishing that at the end of our term [word indistinct] we may all have the inner satisfaction of having served our country with unselfishness and patriotism. [applause]

The support given by (?our supporters), our decision to work for the common good, have caused us to start this administration without fearing the magnitude of the task that has been entrusted to us. Our shoulders would be unable to hold such a great responsibility if it weren't by [passage indistinct]. [applause]

Le me now address a brief message to the Peruvian people because during my tenure we can all feel the warm sun on the hills, the scent of the jungle, the beauty of the sand. To all people who have brought us to congress and to the government I wish to convey a brief message, and I wish to apologize for this [words indistinct]. I want to tell the noble people of Peru this: This chest is your chest, this sash is your sash. [applause]

Cabinet Swearing-in

PY290208 [Editorial Report] Lima Domestic Service in Spanish continues live coverage of inaugural ceremonies.

At 0118 GMT the swearing-in ceremony of the members of President Belaunde's cabinet, held on a balcony of government house, begins amid shouts and cheers of Belaunde's supporters.

The ceremony ends at 0134 GMT.

At 0135, President Belaunde delivers a 13-minute speech to the crowd gathered at the parade ground emphasizing the qualities of each of his cabinet members. At 0148 the live coverage ends.

MORALES JUSTIFIES ARMS PURCHASES IN FAREWELL ADDRESS

PY280322 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0804 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 27 Jul (LATIN)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez, who will step down tomorrow to make room for civilian government, asserted last night that Peru possesses armaments that meet modern standards in quantities sufficient to ensure the preservation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In his last message to the nation as head of the armed forces government, General Morales Bermudez (ret) added that when peace is based on unequal relationships in military power, "that peace is almost always precarious, and the capacity for negotiation or dialogue of the weaker nation is limited."

The outgoing president spoke from government palace last night, drawing up a balance sheet of 12 years of military administration and asserting that the new Peruvian democratic process will be initiated tomorrow, when he will hand over power to President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry. Belaunde won the general elections held in Peru on 18 May, obtaining popular support for the second time to occupy the presidency of the republic.

Morales Bermudez said that the purchase of war materiel by Peru "does not imply any wish to enter an arms race or a race for war; it is simply a question of having sufficient military power to permit the country to deal with other countries on an equal basis in the interest of maintaining peace in the continent.

He added: "We do not wish Peru to again experience the painful lessons of past history, when solutions were imposed by force of arms."

He said that the armed forces have understood "with absolute clarity" that peace and the Peruvian right to develop in peace "can only be achieved by securing a position which leads to respect."

In 1879 Peru lost a war with Chile and was compelled to cede a large part of its territory in the southern part of the country.

The outgoing president stated that the military, now withdrawing to their barracks in order to give way to the democratic process, can assure the incoming constitutional government "that Peru possesses armed forces formed of highly trained personnel with warlike equipment in sufficient quantities to ensure the preservation of our sovereignty and territorial integrity."

He said that the effort made by the armed forces to reach this position has been "incorrectly" appraised by the country, forgetting that a passive country "will never be able to achieve its national aspirations."

He added: "Despite the frivolous criticisms which this (the purchase of armaments) has elicited, we are deeply convinced that our foresight to place our armed forces on the level of effectiveness they now have amply justifies the funds that have been used."

TERRORISTS DYNAMITE ELECRTICITY LINE IN AREQUIPA

PY281531 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1401 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Arequipa, Peru, 28 Jul (LATIN)--Unidentified individuals dynamited a tower which supports a high-tension line of the electrical energy system early this morning. The police who reported this incident stated that as a consequence all the important factories of the industrial sector of this city, which is 1,100 km south of Lima, had to stop working. Three violent explosions shook the Arequipa industrial sector only a few hours before President Fernando Belaunde Terry's inauguration ceremony in Lima.

After the first investigation was carried out, the police stated that the individuals had used a plastic device since there was no smell of gunpowder or of any other substance a few minutes after the explosion. Police sources termed the incident a terrorist attack aimed at disturbing tranquillity a few hours before the military hands over power to the new civilian government which emerged from general elections.

The last attack in this province was in 1971 when the late President Gen Juan Velasco Alvarado, who ousted Belaunde Terry in 1968 from his first presidency, visited Arequipa.

Witnesses in the area stated that after the explosion, the southern area of the city was left in darkness and the textile and metal equipment factories had to stop working. The police and army forces were able to verify that the high-tension tower, which was literally blown into the air, was completely destroyed. The explosion also broke the windows and doors of neighboring buildings.

GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES NEW MILITARY CODE OF JUSTICE

PY261929 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] The Peruvian Government last night approved the new military code of justice, which states that evidence used in trials against civilians for crimes provided for in this code, and also in the civilian criminal code, will be turned over to the civilian courts, regardless of the current status of the trial, for further action.

The second resolution of the code indicates that trials against civilians for crimes provided for in the military code but not covered by the penal code will be dropped, although civilian courts will be able to file liability charges should there be grounds for it.

The first article of the new code points out that the restriction of individual rights as punishment can be applied only as a result of a sentence, and that no one can be sentenced to a punishment not provided for by the law applicable to the charges that have been brought against the individual.

The military code promulgated by Decree Law No 23214 also states that the only sentences which can be passed in accordance with its articles are: death, only for treason against the fatherland in times of foreign war; detention; imprisonment; military confinement; expulsion from the military institutions; permanent dismissal from service; temporary dismissal from service; fines; and arrest.

The new code also provides for crimes against national security and honor such as treason against the fatherland, espionage, violation of public laws and offenses against the nation, its symbols and its armed institutions.

Also punishable will be crimes against constitutional order and security such as mutiny, false alarms, attacks on sentries and armed units, illegal organization of paramilitary forces, manufacture and marketing of arms and explosives, pillage, raids, sabotage and kidnapping.

BRIEFS

OIL RESERVES TO INCREASE--According to sources of the state oil company Petroperu, this enterprise plans to increase the country's proven reserves by 200 million barrels within 1 year. This will be achieved through three secondary recovery projects and the re-opening of wells in the northwestern coast of the country. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jul 80 PY]

LOPEZ PORTILLO ARRIVES FOR BRIEF OFFICIAL VISIT

PA271627 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] We are reporting from Tocumen International Airport: President Aristides Royo and his wife are now greeting Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo and his wife. They go past us and go into the Executive Room where they will discuss international matters.

Royo Remarks

PA281739 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] A few minutes before noon yesterday, President Aristides Royo bade farewell to his Mexican colleague. President Royo was very kind to tell us about the topics he discussed with President Lopez Portillo:

[Begin recording] [Royo] The meeting was very interesting just as all talks with that great president are. The main topic discussed was the energy issue which is of so much concern to Panamanians and to the Caribbean and Central American areas. We received the good news about the oil agreement that Venezuela and Mexico will sign in Costa Rica on 3 August. Unfortunately, I cannot reveal the content of the agreement even though President Lopez Portillo explained it to me in detail. I cannot say anything because it would lessen the effect and impact of a great news announcement concerning all our nations. All I can say is that it is favorable and represents the unity of two oil exporting countries in an effort to help the economy, development and savings of the countries which consume petroleum and don't produce any.

We also discussed the possibility of Mexican firms' participation in Panamanian development projects. The Mexicans have a lot of experience on hydroelectric projects because they just completed or are about to complete one by taking advantage of a canyon. This dam will provide electricity for many Mexican towns. For this reason, they have great experience and a desire to participate in the Panamanian development. The interesting thing about this is that the participation of Mexican firms will be a reason for joint intergovernmental actions with preferential credits. We also discussed that.

We talked about the Bolivian issue. The two governments deplored the coup, have cosponsored a draft resolution which was approved at the OAS and have agreed to say that the Inter-American Human Rights Commission should go to Bolivia in the shortest time possible to witness and denounce--or explain to the world if this is not a case for denunciation--the incidents which are occurring there. We also discussed the Central American and Panamanian situations.

[Question] In speaking about the Central American and Panamanian situations, don't you think, Mr President--and this is a source of controversy--that if persons such as you, Presidents Caraz●, Lopez Portillo and Herrera Campins had attended the 19 July celebrations in Nicaragua it would have established, at least in terms of the image created, some kind of a balance of forces?

[Answer] I do not believe that the Nicaraguan revolution should be measured by the 19 July event with regard to a balance of forces present there. I believe that the Nicaraguan revolution will continue to unfold and if there must be a balance of forces, it must be demonstrated in the quantity and quality of support that Nicaragua must be given. We have been saying on various occasions, even to the United States, that Nicaragua is not getting the help it deserves. This balance of forces should make all countries of the world, without distinction, give effective aid to Nicaragua. This is something which hasn't been done. Regarding the physical presence of leaders of countries to establish a balance of forces, I do not think that this can change the trend of the Nicaraguan revolution at all. [end recording]

ROYO COMMENTS ON BOLIVIAN COUP, EFFECT OF MILITARISM

PA282210 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Interview with Panamanian President Aristides Royo on 27 July at Tocumen International Airport, Panama City--Recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] [words indistinct] of Bolivia. What do you think about that situation?

[Answer] I have stated before that we are opposed to the coup against Latin American democracy in Bolivia. Bolivia has been rocked by many coups d'etat.

Latin America had been optimistic, believing that Bolivia had finally seen the light; but it is not that way in view of the coup in that country. Panama, together with other countries, sponsored a resulution in the OAS. That resolution was approved as has already been reported.

[Question] Sir, is a military coup detrimental to harmony among the countries of the region?

[Answer] I believe that if a military coup is just a coup then it could have very negative characteristics. The situation in each country would have to be studied. I believe democracy has to be respected. We are fundamentally democratic. You know we had a coup d'etat in Panama in 1968. However, this coup d'etat brought a process of changes that allowed a new constitution and elections in 1972 and in 1979. In Panama's case there was a coup which, in our opinion, brought a very favorable trend to our country. Evidence of this is the fact that Panama is perceived internationally as a democratic country where there is peace and calm.

[Question] Can't militarism perhaps be the solution for Latin America?

[Answer] I don't believe militarism can be the solution for Latin America or for any other part of the world. What will bring solutions to the countries will be an understanding between the military and civilian sectors with respect for each other's area of activities.

SURINAME MILITARY COUNCIL LEADER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

PA260137 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 24 Jul 80 pp 1,8a

[By Alberto Henriquez Garay]

[Text] Badrisein Sital, president of Suriname's National Military Council, who is visiting our country to explain the goals of the revolution which Suriname is experiencing since last 25 February, has stated at a news conference that "we believe that the revolutionary process underway in Panama has been effective and we hope to benefit from it."

The young military leader was accompanied by Suriname's Military Council Secretary John Hadjoprajitnc. They arrived here from Managua where they attended the ceremonies commemorating the Nicaraguan military junta's first anniversary and exchanged viewpoints with leaders of the nonaligned nations movement to which they belong.

Sital said that the former Suriname Government had been branded as a high society group and that the new military junta's policy consists of associating with the people. "We plan to eliminate the former government's corrupt policy," Sital stressed.

He considered that the only way to bring democracy back to Suriname was "to revolt" since it was clear that parliament was not in favor of the people.

With regard to Suriname's present economic situation, Sital said that he plans to work with the people to promote a just distribution of the country's riches, based on the fact that at present, Suriname is the fifth largest bauxite producing country.

The military leader also said that the preceding governments used to squander the monetary subsidy granted by the Netherlands. "Only a small minority profited from this money," Sital recalled.

Sital also mentioned the existence in Suriname of seven ethnic groups which at the beginning had been constantly clashing, and said that now their mission is to seek unity among these groups.

Suriname is located northeast [as published] of the Antilles. Its population consists mainly of Hindus, blacks, Indonesians, Indians, Chinese, Lebanese and Europeans, most of whom young, and totals almost half a million inhabitants (450,000).

Sital reiterated his unwavering solidarity with all the progressive movements and made a special mention of El Salvador, which is plunged in constant conflicts. "Suriname leaders sympathize with the nonaligned countries," Sital stated.

The Suriname military leaders ended by stressing that the purpose of their visit here is to make their actions and mission known to Panamanian civil and military groups.

"We have scheduled trips to different countries to promote unity among the peoples of Central America, the Caribbean, Cuba and Panama."

He analyzed the similarity between the Suriname revolution which occurred last 25 February and the Panamanian revolution which he termed effective, and therefore "we wish learn from it."

U.S. ACCUSED OF HINDERING TREATY IMPLEMENTATION

PA282347 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Jul 80 p 4-A

[Editorial: "The Unacceptable"]

[Text] When the final points of the Torrijos-Carter treaties were discussed and when, after conclusion of the negotiations, the final documents were drafted, the view was that the treaties would represent the contracting countries' desire that the Panama Canal would come into our hands in the year 2000 and that in the meantime a system of close, frank, sincere and broad cooperation enabling Panamanians to acquire the abilities and techniques essential for the operation, administration, conservation and defense of the waterway would be implemented.

With this in mind, the period between 7 September 1977 and the final day of the treaty should be used to train the Panamanian organizations that will be in charge of directing these responsibilities so that, when they finally assume them, the functioning of the canal and the passage of ships will not be delayed, hindered or impaired.

As may well be understood, the two parties' good will is essential for this to work. Good will on the Panamanian side in order to assimilate, with receptive minds and an attitude of collaboration, the guidance of the Americans so as to facilitate their job of training us for our future functions and responsibilities. [paragraph continues]

Good will on the part of the Americans in order not to abuse the rights they still maintain within the canal organization, as such a practice would immediately elicit an irate reaction from Panama, which is in no way inclined to have the rights acquired by virtue of the treaties undermined.

Unfortunately, experience has shown that the Americans are not interested in helping developments take place the way we Panamanians expected and the way the binding provisions included in the treaties of September 1977 led one to expect. The most recent evidence of this was provided when the U.S. members of the Panama Canal Commission's board sought to implement a code of ethics drafted, submitted and supported by them and in accordance with their exclusive interests, without the participation of the Panamanian members of that same body.

Naturally the Panamanians immediately refused to subject themselves to such a code of ethics. Good as it may be, the drafting should have been a joint enterprise that included the two groups' views and intentions.

This is a serious incident, particularly because it shows that the Americans serving in these bodies seem to forget that their role is essentially one: to facilitate Panama's thorough training as soon as possible so we can serve the world under the best conditions once the canal passes totally to Panamanians hands, as has already been established down to the year, month and hour. Everything else only serves to evince ill will on the part of those who should display the best of wills and be more mindful of signed U.S. commitments.

LABOR UNION CRITICIZES U.S. AGENCIES' SALARY SYSTEMS

PA261230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0342 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Local 900, the labor union of the workers of the Canal Commission, today issued a communique firmly supporting the statements that Tomas Paredes made to the Canal Commission Board of Directors regarding salary systems for workers of U.S. agencies in Panama.

The communique notes that finally a high-ranking official of the national government has spoken publicly against the unilateral manner in which those agencies apply salary systems, disregarding the recommendations that Local 900 has made in this regard.

The workers are also critical of American attempts to ignore Panamanian labor laws as well as the rights of the workers in that area by capriciously interpreting the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

COSTA RICA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT

PA272308 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2247 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Joint communique on visit to Costa Rica by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo issued in Costa Rica 26 July]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the republic, Rodrigo Carazo Odio, the president of Mexico, Jose Lopez Portillo, visited Costa Rica 25-27 July 1980 accompanied by his wife, Carmen Romano de Lopez Portillo, and a party of top Mexican officials.

The two presidents said they were pleased with the satisfactory status of relations between Mexico and Costa Rica, which are characterized by a great warmth and spirit of cooperation. They affirmed their determination to further expand the cooperation of their two governments in areas of mutual benefits or that contribute to strengthening regional solidarity.

The two parties agreed in saying that Mexico and Costa Rica's devotion to the democratic system, evidenced through their respective institutions, has permitted the fulfillment of freedom and social justice and achieved significant progress in the political, economic, social and cultural fields in both countries.

The two presidents reiterated the support of their governments for the principles contained in the UN and OAS Charters. They also agreed that world peace can only be established with social justice and equity at the internal as well as the international level and that coexistence among nations should be guided by respect for the principles of sovereignty, nonintervention and free determination, especially regarding the right of all people to choose the economic, social and political system that is best for their aspirations.

The two parties vigorously condemned torture and terrorism by any group and issued a call to stop these practices which violate human dignity.

They said they were convinced that the pacifist policy of Mexico and Costa Rica should be used to double their efforts to promote general and complete disarmament and peaceful solution of controversies.

The Mexican president noted that the Costa Rican initiative to create a university for peace, approved by the United Nations, is a significant contribution in this regard.

Within this context, they said they were satisfied with the progress made recently so that the Tlatelolco treaty can be fully implemented and called on the countries involved in it, which have not ratified it, to sign the treaty or its protocols.

They expressed their concern over the appearance of new pockets of tension in the world which endanger world peace and stability with negative effects on the efforts being carried out by developing countries to improve their situation.

The two presidents agreed that countries such as Mexico and Costa Rica must urge the big powers not to use smaller countries as tools to advance their respective positions.

In analyzing the Central American situation, they expressed deep concern over it and agreed that it must be solved according to the will of the peoples without foreign intervention.

This situation is becoming more critical in view of constant human rights violations in certain countries in the region which, in addition to hurting those people, offend the democratic and humanitarian conscience of the international community.

Regarding human rights, the two presidents reaffirmed that these must be guaranteed with an effective legal regulation in view of their vital importance. They emphasized the concepts of article 28 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights which states that each person is entitled to establishment of a social international order in which the rights and freedoms proclaimed in that declaration come fully into effect.

The two parties analyzed the international economic situation and agreed that it is gradually deteriorating, affecting the fate of more than 1.5 billion human beings because of the unfair economic relations between the industrial powers and the developing world. They noted with concern how the rate of economic growth of the latter is clearly dropping. They agreed to continue their efforts to strengthen solidarity and unity in the developing world through defense of their interests and improvement of negotiating power in the international arena.

They stressed the fact that the increasing indebtedness of weak countries can only be solved by their getting just prices for their exports. They also agreed to struggle jointly in the search for transfer of technology under appropriate conditions and adequate participation in the benefits of the world's economy.

The chiefs of state reviewed the present situation of multilateral economic negotiations, particularly those carried out at the United Nations, noting that most of them are lacking a political will, which prevents the advancement toward the building of an international economic order more just and equitable.

For this reason, it seems that the time has come to explore new formulas of negotiation in order to obtain international cooperation for development. They said that they were pleased to see that the negotiations on the agreement to create the common fund had been completed. They expressed hope that it will become fully operational soon, otherwise it will have strong effects on the increasing destabilization of the marketing of basic products. They acknowledged the advances made in the planning of a new international strategy for development with comprehensive negotiations on raw material, energy, commerce, currency, and finance, admitting with concern that there are still very important disagreements.

However, they said they hope that during the UN special General Assembly the strategy in question will be proclaimed for the 1980's in order to start the series of comprehensive negotiations within the established deadlines.

The two parties reiterated their firm decision to support relevant activities that SELA is carrying out in matters of economic cooperation and regional coordination. Regarding this, the two presidents stressed the importance of redirecting the tasks of the action committees in the second institutional stage of SELA which started recently.

At a time when the international community is undertaking vast efforts for multilateral economic negotiations, it is necessary that the coordination mechanisms of this regional organization be strengthened.

They expressed their satisfaction over the two countries' active participation in the creation of the Latin American Multinational Fertilizer Enterprise [Multifert] which will be an important help in supplying the needs of the Latin American countries.

President Lopez Portillo spoke with President Carazo about the results achieved so far in the process to reorganize LAFTA, mainly shown through the draft treaty on the Latin American Integration Association [AIADI] adopted at the recent conference in Acapulco. He stressed the provisions of the new instrument, which will permit gradual rapprochement among the members of the organization and the countries of the region which belong to other subregional integration systems or which do not belong to any.

Both presidents expressed hope that the partial actions within the framework of AIADI will help a true regional integration that will take into account the differences of relative development of the Latin American countries. In this context, both governments will initiate, once AIADI has been established, appropriate consultations to achieve an agreement that will promote greater levels of mutual economic cooperation.

The presidents analyzed the common efforts Mexico and Costa Rica are undertaking in the area of regional cooperation. They gave special attention to the achievements of the Caribbean Multinational Shipping Line--Namucar--in its objective of integrating, through maritime transport, the Central American and Caribbean area. To this effect, the two presidents reiterated their governments' decision to continue to support the operation of this multinational enterprise so that it will soon achieve its financial self-sufficiency at the same time that it continues to promote trade and communication in its area of activity. In order to achieve the consolidation of the shipping line, they agreed on the advisability of recommending the expansion of its service for the regional transportation of petroleum and its byproducts, convinced that the operation can offer substantial advantages to the petroleum importing countries.

They noted with satisfaction the recent creation of the multinational Associated Coffee Producers [Productores de Cafe Asociados] to which Mexico and Costa Rica will give all their political and economic support so that it will become an exemplary enterprise for the defense of the prices of such an important agricultural product in many developing countries. They agreed that in order to guarantee the efficient operation of the enterprise, which is aimed at achieving stable remunerative prices for the producer and equitable prices for the consumer, it is necessary that its financial capacity be strengthened to adequate levels, that a system of retention of coffee inventories in the hands of the producing countries at continental level be established and that order be brought to the market.

On analyzing the increasing complexity of the international energy situation, the two parties stressed their concern over the worsening of the structural problems of the economies of the developing countries, which are intensified by their dependence on the imports of petroleum and other fuels.

The Mexican president discussed with the Costa Rican president the development in the United Nations of his proposal for a world energy plan which was presented in December to the General Assembly. This proposal has had a noticeable influence on the debates to define an international strategy for development in the 1980's and on the content of the draft agenda of the Group of 77 for the negotiations.

The Costa Rican president reiterated his belief that the Mexican proposal on energy is important and opportune and that the substantive aspects of the proposal are an essential contribution to the negotiations and the international community's efforts in the search for a more just and equitable international economic order.

The two presidents agreed that in view of the importance of the international energy problems, the international community should assume a common responsibility in the task of finding programmed solutions to this problem. Since the joint commitment of the international community is necessary to achieve this, they agreed on the advisability of finding partial or regional solutions which will permit the gradual general confrontation of the most pressing problems.

In this regard the Mexican president informed the Costa Rican president about the progress of the consultations held with the Venezuelan Government for the organization and prompt implementation of a system of cooperation which, consistent with the aforementioned concern, will alleviate the burden of the Central American and Caribbean petroleum importing countries. It is expected that the characteristics of this system of regional cooperation and solidarity will be made known by the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments in the immediate future.

The Costa Rican president expressed his special satisfaction and recognition regarding Mexico and Venezuela's attitude, which is in the best tradition of regional fraternity and deals with one of the most serious problems of his country's economy.

Both parties reaffirmed their interest in expanding bilateral relations at all levels and expressed satisfaction at the intense work carried out this year by the commissions formed for this purpose which will lead to specific measures of mutual benefit. On analyzing the status of bilateral economic relations, the presidents expressed their firm plan to improve the conditions in which commercial exchange is accomplished. To this effect, they expressed their satisfaction at the results achieved in the recent meeting of the Mexican-Costa Rican bilateral economic cooperation commission in which the mechanism of cooperation that Mexico extended to Costa Rica was defined. This is expressed in a list of Costa Rican products that will have access to the Mexican territory and to Mexico's border area with Central America. Costa Rica reiterated its satisfaction and recognition over the implementation of this mechanism.

The presidents expressed their satisfaction over the increasing cooperation that the two governments have undertaken in the field of fertilizers. This has resulted in the recent culmination of the process of transferring to Costa Rica the ownership of Central American Fertilizers, Inc. [Fertica], thus strengthening the basic industry sector in that country.

They were also pleased to hear of the statement of the Fertica officials during the recent meeting of the bilateral economic cooperation commission regarding the adequate supply of raw materials which Fertica receives from PEMEX and Azufrera Panamericana, enterprises of the Mexican public sector.

Reference was also made to the line of credit opened by the Mexican National Foreign Trade Bank for up to $21 million so that Fertica can finance the imports of the inputs it needs for its operation.

President Carazo expressed his satisfaction over the fact that several Mexican firms have participated in international bids to supply Costa Rica with capital goods in the fishing and urban transport sectors. An important element for the financing of those operations is the $25 million line of credit opened by the Mexican Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior.

Both presidents, with the determination to continue to rationally take advantage of the natural resources in benefit of their peoples, agreed to maintain their joint position in support of a just agreement on fishing and conservation of tuna in the eastern Pacific.

This will promote the socioeconomic development of the coastal countries and will guarantee the exercise of their sovereign rights in the exclusive economic zone of 200 miles. In this context, they expressed their decision to continue to maintain consultations between them and with other countries of the region to find a satisfactory solution.

On reviewing other bilateral cooperation aspects, the Costa Rican president pointed out the excellent cooperation that the Mexican Government has given to his country in the area of air transportation based on the existing bilateral agreement between the two nations. This cooperation has led to a greater number of [words indistinct] for the airlines of the two countries.

They also viewed with satisfaction the promising results of an informal agreement on technical cooperation in the transportation field which covers technical aid and information on railroads, ports and air transportation between the two nations.

President Lopez Portillo offered PEMEX's cooperation to expedite and promote hydrocarbons exploration in Costa Rica. President Carazo accepted this offer with pleasure.

Regarding scientific and technological cooperation, the two countries decided to undertake 18 [as heard] cooperation projects dealing with cooperative training, quality control, potential use of soil, marketing of natural resources, aquaculture, agricultural information and documentation, feasibility of [words indistinct], cooperation in electricity, regional and urban planning, housing policy, water quality, metereology, university cooperation, public administration, training of workers, oceanography and human resources.

The two presidents expressed special satisfaction over the signing during the visit of a complementary scientific and technological cooperation agreement and a complementary agreement to establish a program on training human resources between the Mexican National Council of Sciences and Technology and the Costa Rican National Council of Scientific and Technological Research.

On listening to the summary of the work carried out and the agreements achieved during the meeting of the bilateral committee of Mexican and Costa Rican businessmen, the presidents were pleased to learn of the joint projects in the areas of co-investment and trade that the private sectors of the two nations are undertaking and that to a good extent complement the bilateral systems of cooperation between the two governments.

In view of the importance of tourism for the two countries, the two parties expressed satisfaction over the signing of the tourism cooperation agreement between Mexico and Costa Rica which will benefit the tourism industry and the tourist flow between the two countries. Within this context, it was agreed that the Mexican tourism sector will immediately cooperate in the project of integral development of (Tucumayo) in Culebra Bay, the drafting of the national tourism plan in Costa Rica and its new tourism legislation. They also agreed to promote Mexico and Costa Rica as tourism destinations in third countries.

In view of the importance of tourism as a factor of economic development in the Latin American countries, the Mexican and Costa Rican presidents urged that the action which began in San Jose to consider 1980 as the year of Latin American tourism be made permanent and be extended to all the countries of this hemisphere during the 1980's.

They expressed their satisfaction over the signing on this occasion of the agreement on the exchange of experiences in social welfare matters between the Mexican National System for the Integral Development of the Family and the Costa Rican National Children's Patronage and the National System of Family Attention.

The presidents agreed that culture is a great means to strengthen ties of friendship and promote peace between nations and they praised the existing cultural ties between their two peoples. Because of this, they agreed on further promoting actions in this area.

The two presidents congratulated themselves over the success of the fourth session of the Costa Rican-Mexican cultural commissions and they expressed satisfaction over the content of the program of bilateral cultural exchange which expresses the aspirations that the two countries have in the area of cultural and educational cooperation. This program will permit the sharing of experiences and the promotion of exchange in important areas such as adult education, literacy, physical and mental rehabilitation and education, maternal and preschool education, correspondence education, higher education and school construction, as well as in such important fields as music, theatre, dance, plastic arts, films, radio, television and crafts.

The two presidents said that the new program of exchange of scholarship students will benefit to a great degree the training of technicians and professionals who will help the overall development of the two countries.

President Lopez Portillo expressed to President Rodrigo Carazo his deep recognition of the many expressions of friendship that he as well as his wife and party received from the Costa Rican Government and people during their very pleasant stay in San Jose. He also expressed his special thanks for the honor he received from the honorable San Jose Municipal Council, which gave him the keys to the city and declared him a guest of honor.

List of Cooperation Agreements

PA280116 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 2247 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Document listing cooperation between Mexico and Costa Rica in past 2 years--read by Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on occasion of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo's visit to Costa Rica and release of joint communique--live]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] 1. Guarantees of supply of Mexican Petroleum equivalent to one-third of the Costa Rican market, which amounts to 7,500 barrels a day.

2. Sale of Mexican petroleum at official prices based on government-to-government negotiations which enabled Costa Rica to be free from the purchase of petroleum on the spot market and which will mean that Costa Rica will save hundreds of millions of colones.

3. Technical aid in studies that will lead to the exploration and eventual exploitation of petroleum in Costa Rica.

4. Preferential trade treatment by Mexico for Costa Rica in the commercial field through the reduction of tariffs up to the equivalent of three-fourths of their total, 75 percent, which will permit the sale of important Costa Rican products in Mexico such as appliances, refrigerators, furniture, sausages, agroindustrial products, electric cables and hundreds of other articles whose sale will promote Costa Rica's economic and social development.

5. Signing of a tourism agreement through which our country will receive important technical aid.

6. Authorization for the Costa Rican airline LACSA to fly to the United States, making stopovers in Cancun and Mexico City and picking up passengers in those cities for flights to New Orleans and Los Angeles.

7. Coordination in the tuna fishing policy and in the two countries' relations with other coastal countries and with third countries.

8. Contribution to the University of Costa Rica in equipping the agronomy research center.

9. Cultural agreement that will bring better mutual knowledge and development in such important fields as films, theatre, libraries, restoration, museums, dance and scholarship and exchange programs.

10. Active Mexican cooperation with the Bogota Group and creation of the Association of Coffee Producers--Pancafe, all of this aimed at achieving a coordination of the policy on coffee sales to obtain just prices.

11. Sale of the shares of Fertica-Costa Rica S.A., which represented the possibility of nationalization of the production of fertilizers in Costa Rica and initial benefits of more than 341 million colones for our country.

12. The profits which the purchase of Fertica meant to the Costa Rican state include the building which the Presidency of the Republic occupies now.

13. Granting of technical aid in the important fields of marine, land, air and railroad transportation.

14. Close international relations between the two countries in benefit of democracy, freedom, social justice and defense of human rights.

15. Special reference must be made to the Mexican Government's manifest and clear solidarity. When His Excellency President Jose Lopez Portillo decided to break relations with Nicaragua, he helped us defend the national institutions in face of dictator Somoza and contributed to Costa Rica's effort which culminated with the 23 June 1979 OAS resolution which was decisive for the fall of the tyrant.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT FORCES REPEL GUERRILLAS TRYING TO CAPTURE DAMS

Chorrera Del Guayabo Action

PA290201 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 29 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Jul (AFP)--At least 30 leftwing guerrillas were killed in a clash with the armed forces near Chorrera del Guayabo hydroelectric dam in Cabanas Department, 80 km northeast of San Salvador, it was learned here today.

Army units guarding the dam, one of the most important in the country, were attacked by a large number of armed guerrillas whose intention was to blow up the dam, the authorities reported.

A fierce fight took place when the soldiers repelled the attack, killing 30 guerrillas. They army reported no casualties.

Armored cars and infantry units patrolled the streets today in all the cities in the country. A tense calm prevails throughout the country.

5 November Dam Engagement

PA270423 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Jul 80 pp 4, 27

[Text] The combined intervention of the National Guard and troops from border outpost No 2, stationed at Sensuntepeque, prevented some 1,000 subversive elements from capturing the 5 November Dam.

Official reports indicate that the authorities had learned that about 1,000 subversives, members of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces [FPL], the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] and United Popular Action Front [FAPU] have been engaged in sowing terror in several cantons bordering La Chorrera del Guayabo since early this week, killing peasants living on the banks of the Copinolapa River in Santa Cruz Canton and in Guiscoyol, La Trinidad and other areas "because they did not help them in their clandestine activities."

The incident, according to the sources, is similar to those which had taken place at Torola, San Fernando and Jocoaitique in Morazan Department, where over 6,000 persons were forced to abandon their homes and belongings because of attacks against peasants by extremist forces. Before leaving La Chorrera del Guayabo, unarmed peasants resisted the leftists' attacks. An armed peasant named Luis Nolasco, who had a 38-caliber pistol, killed five extremists before being shot to death.

According to a report based on the testimony of peasants who took refuge at the 5 November Dam, the residents of the area killed several members of the FPL, the BPR and FAPU, although many of them died as well. Niether the military authorities nor the refugees themselves were able to estimate the casualties in these actions. They limited themselves to saying that the casualties were heavy.

Eyewitnesses said the extremists attacked and killed people without qualm, and in addition to the cold-blooded murders, they heaped abuse upon those who refused to help them. "Here we are, with all we have left," said many of the refugees, noting that they had had to abandon everything else to save their lives.

Fortunately, they said, the National Guard and the soldiers arrived.

Until yesterday afternoon, members of the National Guard and troops from the aforementioned outpost continued the pursuit of the terrorists through the hills, valleys and mountains of the region. The chief of military operations said the heaviest clashes occurred at approximately 1630 yesterday along 4 kms of the Copinolapa River.

The army had built a defense circle around the dam installations and immediately launched an attack on the extremists, forcing them out of the area. The chief of operations said that "the operation will continue until peace is restored to the entire region, even at the cost of our own lives."

MILITARY COMMANDERS REPORT ON GUERRILLA RAIDS

PA260408 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1307 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Report on interview with Col Francisco Moran, rural police director, and Colonel Carranza, "chief of staff"--date and place not specified--recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks--intercepted in progress]

[Text] [Moran] "...people scattered by these vandals. When Torola was invaded by residents of nearby areas, the townspeople were also compelled to leave.

"This was when I authorized local troops to protect all families leaving to seek greater safety in Perkin. During this exodus, in spite of the fact that all these families were traveling with their property and children, the troops protecting the people were attacked and two of them were killed. So far, these are the only official casualties we can report from the site of the incident.

"We found these men after the attack. They had been mutilated, castrated and one of them had a stake driven through his head. This is all we can tell you at the present of the casualties we suffered.

"We have no report on civilian casualties because the general staff has ordered an immediate deployment of troops to restore law and order in the region. [sentence as heard] Yesterday, when we flew over this sector, we saw that Torola had been recovered and that the people were being protected. However, we do not have any report on civilian casualties as yet."

[Announcer] Colonel Moran was asked to comment on statements by peasants who had said that members of the People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] had entered the sector and, when the rural police withdrew, they had occupied the town. Also, they said that clashes had taken place between the ERP and the Salvadoran Army. Colonel Moran replied in the following manner:

[Moran] "I believe that the reason the rural police withdrew from Torola was to cover the departure of the people who had gathered in Torola. When the people of Torola saw that the refugees were going to Perkin for greater safety, they left with them. I was consulted by the commander of the local troops and I believed it was advisable to protect the people. It is not a matter of having evacuated the Torola post. It was a redeployment to Perkin to protect all these people who had been assaulted and robbed of their scant belongings.

"I believe that these rebel groups have sought protection in the demilitarized zone, because when our troops pursue them, they customarily seek refugee along the Honduran border, especially in the zone, which we respect. From these places they come to steal from the people living in neighboring areas. This is the situation in this sector."

[Announcer] The police director was asked if, when they flew over Torola and saw that the town had been captured, this meant that it had been occupied by the guerrillas. To this he replied:

[Moran] "Yes, as the newsman has just said, when these vandals saw that the town had been left unprotected, they came in to loot the houses. Yesterday we saw from the air that furniture had been thrown out into the streets and that the houses were open, indicating that they had been looted."

[Announcer] Then the chief of staff, Colonel Carranza said:

[Carranza] "I would like to mention some reports which have been exploited by leftist organizations in the country. Much has been said about repression in rural areas. However, we have evidence on this repression. In the latest instance, when the Costa Rican Embassy was occupied, it was proved that the people who came to invade this embassy, claiming that there was repression in their communities, did not know what they were doing or what it was all about. They did not know the meaning of asylum, exile or refuge. They only knew that they had been brought here through deceit, as was shown by the latest group intercepted by the National Guard and returned to its community in our vehicles and protected by our armed forces. When the people of the group were returned it was shown that no repression existed.

"In another area, we have information and reliable data on the repression by leftist groups--I call them brigades of Marxist subversive criminals--in rural areas. In Soyapango and in Chalatenango we have received many people who have fled from subversive groups and have sought refuge at our posts. The same has happened at San Vicente Post No 5 where, on two occasions, we have had to protect people fleeing from repression in the rural areas. In the most serious case, the people of two entire towns fled from these groups of subversive criminals."

[Announcer] When asked if we could say that these areas are combat zones between guerrilla groups and the Salvadoran Army, Moran said:

[Moran] "We would not call them combat zones but areas in which subversives rob the peasants and force them to leave the region, so that no crops are planted. In this manner, they continue to destroy the nation's economy. This is their main goal. But when the armed forces arrive, the subversives set up one or two ambushes and then withdraw to areas which international treaties and our commitments do not allow our armed forces to enter. These are the sort of sanctuaries in which--I believe that the suggestion of Machon de Paz is valid--we should obtain the cooperation of the OAS observers so that our armed forces, or peace forces from neutral organizations, can help eliminate these subversives or help keep these sanctuaries free of criminals."

GUATEMALA

ARMY CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS IN SAN JUAN COTZAL

PA290111 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2019 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Eighteen leftwing guerrillas and three military men died today in an armed confrontation in San Juan Cotzal, northern El Quiche. The Guatemalan Defense Ministry reported this afternoon that the 18 dead rebels belonged to the underground Poor People's Guerrilla Army.

The clash occurred at 0530 when the military detachment stationed in San Juan Cotzal, about 180 km north of here, was attacked by surprise by a group of armed men. Eighteen guerrillas died during the confrontation while the troops lost three men--a second lieutenant, a sergeant and a soldier.

The official report adds that weapons different from those used by the national army were found at the site of the confrontation which shows that the guerrillas are being supplied from abroad.

VIOLENCE, MACHINEGUNNINGS REPORTED THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

PA290112 Paris AFP in Spanish 2323 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Jul (AFP)--It was learned here today that new confrontations have occurred between the Guatemalan Army and leftwing guerrilla groups in the past few days in the northwest. Army sources have reported that an unidentified person died in Nebaj, an Indian town in that area, during a violent clash between the armed forces and a guerrilla cell.

Meanwhile in the capital, the guard at a local firm was machinegunned in his car by unidentified individuals. The people who were with him were injured. So far no group has claimed credit for the attack.

The Guatemalan Episcopal Conference today denounced the persecution in the diocese of El Quiche.

In a communique released today the Guatemalan bishops noted that the situation has recently deteriorated with the killing of two priests.

The document points to the desire to enter into dialogue with the government so that with God's help the church can have the religious freedom to carry out its mission. They note in conclusion that they will personally tell Pope John Paul II what the situation of the clergy is like here.

Former Judge, Bodyguard Killed

PA282305 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Jul 80 p 8

[Excerpt] Victor Guzman, former court judge in Jutiapa and a member of the National Liberation Movement, was machinegunned to death together with a bodyguard yesterday by unidentified assailants at the bus terminal.

According to reports obtained at the hospital in Jutiapa, Guzman was with his bodyguard who also died during the attack. All that is known about the latter is that he was from Monjas, Jalapa. Mason Pedro Cordero, who was unharmed, and a friend named Manuel Godoy, who sustained three bullet wounds and was taken to the hospital, were also riding in Guzman's car.

Newsman Machinegunned in Escuintla

PA271908 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 1720 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Julio Cesar Coronado Espinoza--who was the chief of public relations for the municipality in Escuintla, the nation's largest city located 52 km south of Guatemala City--was machinegunned yesterday. Coronado Espinoza was also director of the newspaper EL ESTUDIANTE, published biweekly in Escuintla, and a high school teacher. He had worked on several news programs in local stations. He was attacked by unidentified individuals riding in a blue station wagon while he was at the office of J.E. Trujillo on 641 Third Avenue, Zone 1, at 1600 yesterday.

Former Municipal Official Slain

PA251625 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1725 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] At approximately 0900 today near the Mateo Flores Olympic Stadium, 59-year-old Jose Antonio Pimentel Martinez was shot to death by unidentified men who intercepted him while he was driving a grey vehicle with license plate No 61409. Initial reports indicate that the people in the area at first did not realize that shots had been fired but then saw the vehicle's driver lose control and finally stop. The unfortunate professional was then found inside the car.

Pimentel Martinez was a former adviser to the Guatemala City municipality from 31 December 1976 to 15 June 1978. He also served as personnel chief of the municipality for a few days. He was born in Chiapas, Mexico on 13 June 1921. A judge has begun investigating the case.

QUEZALTENANGO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS CONTINUE STRIKE

PA252137 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] In Quezaltenango, education officials and policemen today entered the [names indistinct] high schools and found subversive propaganda and placards, the local police chief reported. The police are guarding the area near the two high schools.

The Quezaltenango high school students have decided to continue their strike today. They have charged that the Education Ministry has not fulfilled their demands. The ministry has sent 200 desks but the students need 1,400, student spokesmen have said.

Parents and students in Quezaltenango today reported that four students are missing. All 17 students arrested by the police were released after the payment of 30 quetzals and the efforts of parents.

Meanwhile, in Guatemala City, three teachers college students who were captured on Monday have been turned over to the Second District Court, charged with possession of subversive propaganda.

San Marcos Student Strike

PA252138 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1428 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] More than 5,000 public high school students of San Marcos Department in western Guatemala went on strike yesterday in support of the striking Quezaltenango students. The decision was made during a general assembly of the students.

HONDURAS

PAZ GARCIA OFFICIALLY ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY

PA282155 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Excerpts] There was a ceremony held at the general staff headquarters in which a commission of the national Constituent Assembly delivered to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia the decree placing him in charge of the executive branch.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] Mr President: We feel greatly honored at delivering to you decree No 2 of the honorable national Constituent Assembly during this ceremony. [end recording]

Upon receiving the aforementioned decree, General Paz Garcia said:

[Begin Paz recording] Honorable members of the commission appointed by the national Constituent Assembly to deliver to me decree No 2, which has already been read:

I feel greatly honored to receive this honorable commission and historic document at the office of the armed forces chief and I receive it with great satisfaction because I know and understand from your statements that [words indistinct] contemplated the decision of the national Constituent Assembly, which has full powers from the people.

I must state that [I am aware of] the great responsibility that is being entrusted to me at this moment. However, I have never shirked responsibilities, regardless of how great or difficult they have been.

I thank you on behalf of the armed forces and the military government junta for the vote of confidence you have given to the armed forces and for the recognition you have given to the military government junta, of which I am president. [end recording]

TIEMPO CONCERNED OVER GOP'S 'PUNITIVE PLAN' FOR AREA

PA282317 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 19 Jul 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Central America and Reagan's Policy"]

[Text] U.S. politics are expressed through two traditional parties, just like here in our country. And, just like us, the two political groups have come together on many issues, airing certain differences but keeping the same objectives.

The Democratic Party, like the Liberal Party in Honduras, follows a more democratic and tolerant trend in regard to the aspirations of the nations of Latin America and other parts of the world.

The Republican Party, however, is not shy about announcing its plans to intervene and use of force if these or other countries do not act in line with its interests. The right to interefere in the domestic affairs of other nations in not contained in the UN or OAS Charters. However, the two American parties believe they have the right to interfere under the pretext of guaranteeing the security of the United States.

These past two decades of increased world crisis, fuel scarcity, the drop in the dollar and the decolonization of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have caused a policy of desperation by the two main U.S. parties.

The two groups hope to maintain the traditional U.S. power and leadership but they differ on the way to go about it.

Central America, an area which was not only peaceful but subdued, is now too hot for the Democratic government of James Carter as well as for Republican Party candidate Ronald Reagan, but their differences are visible.

The Carter government interferes and contemplates the possibility of acting militarily as a last resort, while Reagan gives priority to military repression not only in Central America but in the entire Caribbean region.

What will the Central American nations do if the Republican candidate wins the election and implements his punitive plan for the area?

It is evident that certain journalistic sectors in our country view this possibility as agreeable and have been disseminating the threat so that nobody will dare act without the consent of the U.S. Republicans.

However, this is not the feeling of the people of Honduras, who do not want to depend on anybody for solution of their private domestic affairs.

The right of the people to decide the kind of economic, political and cultural system they want in line with the principles of self-determination and nonintervention--which ties the hands of interventionist states--is no longer debatable.

Although these principles are no longer debatable, they are threatened by the U. S. Republican Party's statements.

The nations of Central America received a legacy from their forefathers in the 1 July 1823 declaration:

"1. That these provinces represented in this assembly are free and independent from Spain, Mexico or any other power as well as from the Old World..."

And as if this were not enough, the constitution is very explicit in regard to the country's independence and sovereignty.

In addition, the bulletin of the military junta's press secretariat, which is carried on the air every day, includes an appeal saying that the domestic affairs of Honduras are only the business of the Hondurans. Consequently, our country and the other Central American countries are determined to be independent and reject any interference threatening their national sovereignty.

This must be so because Central America has no intention of imposing a specific political regime on the United States.

CUBAN STOWAWAYS CAPTURED IN ATTEMPT TO REACH U.S.

PA260121 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2247 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 25 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Eight Cuban citizens were captured today aboard the Norwegian vessel Admiral Atlantic, traveling as stowaways in an effort to reach the United States, it was revealed here today.

The Cubans are Nelson Castillo, Octavio Ezequiel Alvarez, Alberto Guzman, Alfredo Garcia Diaz, Medardo Manuel Garcia, Carlos Alberto Toledo, Francisoo Hernandez Dubon and Pedro Ely Mendez.

The refugees said that although they had been treated well in Costa Rica, it was not possible for them to find work in that country so they took a chance by getting aboard the vessel. The Cubans said that they hoped to reach their relatives in Miami who have promised to help them.

The Honduran authorities confined the prisoners to the San Pedro Sula Prison, north of this capital, and are arranging for the group's return to Costa Rica.

NICARAGUA

HASSAN CRITICIZES COSEP'S DEMANDS FOR ELECTIONS

PA282357 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Dr Moises Hassan, member of the government junta, yesterday addressed over 300 workers who completed an occupational safety course and reiterated that there will be elections in Nicaragua, but that these will be held in the manner and at a date that the Sandinist people's revolution deems necessary.

Hassan was answering a question raised by a group of workers who voiced their concern about the manner in which the Higher Council of Private Enterprise [COSEP] has tried to use this request for elections as a form of political blackmail against the revolution. There are not going to be elections in the manner desired by some gentlemen of so-called political parties whose total membership would not even fill half this auditorium.

Some businessmen who are hiding their reactionary ideas behind COSEP have been exerting pressure to see if we, the government junta, will announce a date for elections. They are doing this as a provocation because they know we are not going to announce a date for elections as long as we do not think we are prepared for elections, said Hassan.

He also referred to statements made by a bearded businessman in a local newspaper to the effect that the Nicaraguan people are asking for elections. Hassan added: With an outrageous shamelessness, this COSEP gentleman suddenly speaks on behalf of the Nicaraguan people, as if COSEP members represent the Nicaraguan people, as if they belong to the vast majority of the Nicaraguan people. Now they use the available communications media and claim they represent the people.

Hassan added: Then they contradict themselves, because they admit that when the people talk with their leaders--such as on Radio Sandino's "Direct Line" and television's "Face the People" programs, as well as the council meetings--the people do not talk about elections; the people are worried about working, about solving their health, education, food, and housing problems. Those are the people's concerns and that is why we have said that the people are not worried about elections but about other things.

The gentlemen whose statements appear in the newspapers--and we are referring to the businessman who has a big beard--is trying to justify the fact that during these meetings no one ever speaks about elections, saying that those who attend those meetings are all progovernment.

All this gentleman does, Hassan concluded, is defend his own interests; he is lying because anyone can attend the council meetings or the radio and television programs. There are no restrictions, regardless of political affiliation. In addition to lying, he is contradicting himself because he says that those who ask questions about the elections are (?vulgar) and are a minority and would ask for things that no one wants, Hassan told the workers.

LA PRENSA COLUMNIST QUESTIONS LACK OF FREEDOM FOR MEDIA

PA140340 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 2

[Mario Alfaro Alvarado article: "A Newspaper Is Backed by Public Opinion"]

[Excerpts] When most of the news media in a country--newspapers, radio and television--belong to the government or are under its control, can it be said that there is full freedom of expression in that country? When those who are in power in a country use the news media under their control to conduct a systematic campaign of accusations and attacks against an independent newspaper; can it be said that freedom of expression is guaranteed in that country?

When the newsmen in a country are afraid to carry out their duty to inform the people because of a constant threat of imprisonment, can it be said that there is full freedom to exercise their profession in that country?

The newspaper LA PRENSA has built its reputation on 45 years of a longstanding struggle for freedom of expression and in doing this, it also has struggled for the other freedoms established in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

LA PRENSA's well-earned prestige is backed by the people's confidence in the paper. They know that the paper provides a forum for denouncing arbitrariness and the abuse of power, and that it stands for justice and respect for public freedoms.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES BARRICADA ARTICLE ON IMPERIALISM

PA191244 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 2

[From "Our Readers Have the Word" column: "Curios of Imperialism" by Jose Sandino B.]

[Text] According to Mr Aburto's article in BARRICADA (17 June 1980), imperialism is unique and exclusive to capitalist countries, with the United States in the forefront.

With this and other statements in his article, he accuses the Western countries of being accomplices to imperialism and dividing the world among themselves. This would include Venezuela, a sister nation which, although belonging to the elite of the world's rich, has opened its doors wide open to free a people plunged into their misery under the Somozist boot.

This would also include other sister nations such as Mexico, Spain, the FRG and the United States itself, all of which made their decisive contributions to the liberation of this people.

In order not to go into rhetroic, using words the meaning of which many artists of the pen insist on changing, I would ask what adjectives should be applied to the "angelical" Russia, which maintains an entire people and many other peoples oppressed behind the celebrated Iron Curtain.

A famous wall divides and limits, separates and shows us two different Germanies. Two Germanies, one enjoying the best and most exemplary social benefits and the other still planning to achieve them.

What a curious observation! The free Western world, particularly the imperial United States of America is forced to stop the waves of desperate people fleeing the terror and misery implemented by the totalitarian regimes on the other side of the world. These regimes in turn are forced to limit freedoms in order to prevent the human stampede that is gradually intensifying.

What a curious observation! Everybody wants to live in some countries; everybody wants to leave other countries. I say everybody because until all borders are opened and the walls and curtains are removed, we will not be sure that anybody will stay there.

COSTA RICAN LEFTISTS ASKED TO LEAVE 'IMMEDIATELY'

PA282250 Paris AFP in Spanish 1954 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 28 Jul (AFP)--The Nicaraguan authorities today asked five Costa Rican citizens to leave the country. The five were arrested while they were meeting with elements of the Nicaraguan extreme left. One of the expelled persons is Juan Diego Castro who has been identified as an alderman of a Costa Rican municipality.

According to reports, the five Costa Ricans were meeting with members of the dissolved Workers Front, a Nicaraguan extreme left organization. The reports note that other participants in the meeting were the editors of the newspaper EL PUEBLO, which has ceased publishing. The director and editors of this newspaper were pardoned recently by the government junta. They were serving 2 years for crimes against public order.

The 11 persons who participated in the meeting were held for 24 hours and then released on the condition that the Costa Ricans leave the country immediately. The five were described by the Nicaraguan news media as members of a Costa Rican extreme left organization.

CASTRO RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS FROM SOVIET LEADER

FL260058 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] A congratulatory message addressed to our commander in chief has been sent by Soviet leaders Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin which states: On the occasion of Cuba's revolutionary celebration,the national day of rebellion, we extend to you, dear Comrade Fidel, the Cuban communists, and all the workers of the republic warm and fraternal greetings. Our party and our people, the message adds, continue to highly value the admirable revolutionary traditions of Cuba, its outstanding contribution to the people's anti-imperialist and liberation movement.

The message adds: We once again declare: Cuba is not alone. The solidarity of the Soviet Union, the socialist community, the Communist and workers parties and the contemporary anti-imperialist forces are with Cuba. The congratulatory message concludes: On the day of the revolutionary festivity, we wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, the Cuban communists and all the people of the Republic of Cuba renewed success in the building of the socialist society. May the friendship and fraternity of the peoples of Cuba and the Soviet Union grow stronger. The message is signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin.

NICARAGUA'S WHEELOCK SPEAKS AT 26 JULY CELEBRATIONS

PA280448 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2237 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Speech by Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan agricultural development minister and member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate, at a mass rally commemorating the 27th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks, held at Abel Santamaria Plaza in Ciego de Avila--live]

[Excerpts] Companeros; brothers; Commander Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba [applause]; companeros of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Central Committee [applause]; companeros of the government of mass organizations [appaluse]; Cuban brothers [applause]:

Sandino's heroic people send fraternal greetings to our brothers, the people of Marti, to the heroes of Moncada, to the glorious and victorious Cuban people. [applause]

Just a few days ago in our country--I do not know exactly if it was in Managua, Esteli, Matagalpa, Granada, Rivas or on the Atlantic coast--Companero Fidel said to our people that on seeing them and our country, he almost felt he was among Cubans and back in Cuba. [applause] As I see this formidable enthusiasm, the red and black banners and the people so full of energy and strength, I also feel as if I were in my own country. [applause]

This is not mere rhetoric because in addition to the many circumstances that joint our two peoples, they are firmly united by two victorious revolutions. [applause] This implies a long history, a process of common struggle, which has resulted in a great revolutionary victory for our two countries. We must say that the people of Nicaragua and the people of Cuba are primarily bound by a long tradition of struggle for their independence and their national sovereignty to uproot tyranny, oppression and exploitation.

Cuba had its Cespedes and Marti and we had our Estrada and Benjamin Zeledon, who struggled to see that our people did not become a colony of U.S. imperialism, in the same way the mambises and Cuban patriots fought heroically and tirelessly, realizing that it was necessary to shed their blood for the fatherland, rather than to see it enslaved. [applause]

We also had cases of patriotic struggle in defense of the aspirations and demands for justice of the American peoples in the person of Augusto Cesar Sandino, our leader of free men. [applause]

Cuban brothers, on this occasion I want to express our recognition of the solidarity of the Cuban revolution, the party and especially of Commander Fidel Castro. [applause] Our struggle was hard and there were times when our members and brothers seemed abandoned to their fate; wearing torn clothes and shoes; collecting a few pennies given more as an act of mercy than of revolutionary or patriotic convictions. When our brother Carlos Fonseca was painting slogans on walls and distributing leaflets in the streets, when we were still a small group, we had the support, the solidarity and the encouragement of Companero Fidel and the Cuban revolution. [applause]

When the Nicaraguan revolution and the Sandinists needed protection, we had a loyal, firm and understanding friend in the Cuban people and their leaders. [applause] When for some reason we had differences in the midst of our difficulties, which perhaps amounted to some wanting the struggle to move faster and not because some wanted to struggle less than others, some wanted to do more than others, we must admit that the support and advice of our brother Fidel was of great importance for the unity of the Sandinists. [applause]

On this depended the unity of the people and the guarantee of the Sandinist revolution. When that country of children and youths, brandishing pistols and contact bombs against a superior army in power, means and training; when the people were willing to fight with rocks and even with their teeth to overthrow the dictatorship, we also had the definite solidarity of the Cuban people and Comdr Fidel Castro. [applause] We know that revolutions are not fought with our teeth. Today, as we are building a new country, struggling against underdevelopment, dependency and poverty left by Somozism, we also count on the firm solidarity of the Cuban revolution. [applause]

Two peoples and two revolutions: The worthy people of Cuba are our brothers--a people who in order to hold the torch of the revolution so high for so many years, of the anti-imperialist revolution, of national liberation, of the possibility of defeating all the poverty of the past, has had to make great sacrifices, face attacks, invasions, blockades, rationing, and remained united, firm, on the move and giving total support to their revolutionary leadership. [applause]

We would not dare affirm that, with as many sacrifices and problems as the Cubans have faced, there could be another people so united, with such great awareness and firm will to advance as the Cuban people. [applause]

It is true that most of our nations have problems with underdevelopment and backwardness. In some parts of the world, there are 1 and 1/2 or a million people who have had to emigrate to the United States because of economic difficulties. Even the Nicaraguans are spread out across many parts of the United States. There are probably 100,000 Nicaraguans there. There area similar number of Nicaraguans who live in Costa Rica and other countries because of economic difficulties.

We know how in recent days there was an extraordinary cleanup here in Cuba, a cleanup of the scum [applause and shouting], which will permit the revolutionaries to work much better, firmly united to their party and the revolution of Latin America [applause]. This is possible because the Cuban people have kept their revolution united despite all difficulties. We can say that such a factor has made it much easier for the Nicaraguans to carry out our own revolution. [applause]

There is so much to be done in our nations. A few days ago, we saw a military coup strike the Bolivian people. We are now witnessing the massacre of the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people.

We know that somehow, very soon, El Salvador will succeed just as Nicaragua did. [applause] Chile and Bolivia will also succeed just as our revolution did. [applause]

Let this be a moment in which we reiterate our deep solidarity with Cuba. Cuban brothers, please receive our deep revolutionary affection. [applause] It is beautiful not to know whether we are in Cuba or Nicaragua. [applause] In a beautiful metaphor, Companero Fidel told us that perhaps Cuba could have been one of the volcanos of Nicaragua in the Atlantic. [applause] Ernesto Cardenal also told us that more probably it was Nicaragua which could have been a piece of Cuban territory. [applause]

Long live the heroes and martyrs of 26 July! [crowd shouts, "Viva!"] Long live the unbreakable brotherhood between Nicaragua and Cuba! Long live the Cuban people! Long live Fidel! Free fatherland! ["Or death," crowd replies] Fatherland or death! ["We shall overcome," crowd replies]

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED FOLLOWING PRK'S HUN SEN'S VISIT

BK281332 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Text] Phnom Penh 27 July, (SPK)--A joint communique was signed on 24 July by Foreign Minister Hun Sen of the Kampuchean People's Republic [PRK] and Foreign Minister Malmierca of the Republic of Cuba.

Following is the text:

At the invitation of the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Republic of Cuba, the PRK's foreign minister made an official visit to Cuba from 20-24 July 1980. The PRK foreign minister was welcomed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party (PCC) Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. During the visit, the two ministers signed a plan of collaboration between the two foreign ministries and an accord on abolishing visas between the two countries. They also informed each other of the political situation and the development of their countries, and exchanged their viewpoints on the fundamental aspects of international politics.

Both ministers asserted that the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Cuban and Kampuchean peoples has been constantly and systematically strengthened and expanded.

They expressed their respective governments' decision to continue to strengthen the fraternal friendship between the two republics and to expand bilateral collaboration.

The Kampuchean side thanked the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Republic of Cuba for having invited it to officially visit Cuba. It expressed its admiration for the Cuban people's struggle against, first of all Spanish colonialism and then, U.S. imperialism, which was inspired by the revolutionary and anti-imperialist ideas of Jose Marti and staged by the centenary generation headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

The Kampuchean side expressed its satisfaction with the successes achieved by the Cuban revolution in the political, economic and social spheres as well as in building a new society.

It strongly condemned the blockade and the violations of Cuban airspace by U.S. reconnaissance flights through which the U.S. Government is continually trying to isolate and destroy the Cuban revolution. It demanded an immediate and unconditional end to these acts.

The Kampuchean side reaffirmed its firm support for Cuba in its demand concerning the devolution of Guantanamo territory illegally occupied by the United States against the Cuban people's will.

The Kampuchean side expressed its gratitude to the revolutionary people and government of Cuba for their internationalist disposition toward contributing as much as possible to the reconstruction of the Kampuchean country.

The Cuban side noted that the victory won by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS) had led to the triumph of the just cause of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC], their sole and legitimate representative.

The Cuban side noted that the achievement in reorganizing life in Kampuchea since the people's victory has clearly shown that the Kampuchean people are masters of their country and their own destiny, and that their revolutionary course is irreversible.

The Cuban side firmly supported the proposals made in the 17-18 July conference of the three Indochinese foreign ministers in Vientiane for eliminating the tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border. It reasserted that the stances of the PRK, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the SRV, which were expounded in the foreign ministerial conferences held on 5 January and 18 July 1980 respectively in Phnom Penh and Vientiane, have attested to these countries' good will in creating a climate of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In examining the situation in Southeast Asia, the two sides reorgnized the great historic contribution by the government and people of Vietnam to the internationalist and unconditional militant solidarity with the people of Kampuchea and their support for the strengthening of peace and stability in this region of the world.

The two sides firmly condemned the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, still support the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan bands and Kampuchean reactionaries of all stripes established in Thai territory, so as to attack the PRK and maintain tension along the entire Kampuchean-Thai border with the aim of sabotaging the peace, independence, sovereignty and integrity of the PRK.

The two sides demanded that the Beijing government immediately end all perfidious activities and maneuvers aimed at carrying out aggression against the SRV, the LPDR and the PRK.

The two sides condemned the maneuvers of Beijing, together with the North Americans and their allies, aimed at undermining friendhsip among the Southeast Asian peoples and jeopardizing the prospect of negotiations among these countries with the intention of furthering its great nation expansionist and hegemonistic policy, posing a serious threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The two sides condemned the U.S. Government for supplying arms to Thailand to provoke a war of aggression against the PRK and demanded that the U.S. Government immediately end its perfidious maneuvers.

In analyzing the international situation, the two sides recognized that the successes recorded by the countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, in the building of socialism, and their consistent policy of peace as well as the victories achieved by the national liberation movement and the world workers and revolutionary movement, have decisively contributed to changing the world balance of forces in favor of peace, social progress and socialism.

The two sides supported the initiative of the Soviet Union in the problem of disarmament and detente on the basis of equality and peaceful coexistence among states of different social regimes. They pointed out the necessity of working for the strengthening of a just world peace. The two sides voiced their firm support for and solidarity with the peoples struggling for national liberation and for their independence and sovereignty.

The two sides greeted the development taking place in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and condemned the aggression and maneuvers carried out by imperialism, international reaction and Maoism to hinder its advance.

The two ministers voiced their gratitude for and their solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In analyzing the situation on the African Continent, the two sides reaffirmed with great satisfaction the progress achieved recently and voiced strong support for the national liberation movements in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism.

The Cuban and Kampuchean delegations expressed their satisfaction with the great victory scored by the people of Zimbabwe over imperialism, colonialism and racism in southern Africa. They greeted the proclamation of Zimbabwe as a free, independent and sovereign nation and held that this victory will be an inspiration and encouragement for the peoples in Africa and other parts of the world who are struggling for their national liberation and independence.

The two sides affirmed their support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia and the African National Congress (ANC), and condemned the manuevers of the South African regime aimed at maintaining, with the complicity of imperialism, its colonialist interests in the territory of Namibia.

The two sides firmly condemned the acts of aggression committed by the racist regime in South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola and demanded that the South African Government put an immediate end to these acts and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

In examining the problem of Western Sahara, the two sides agreed to support the right to self-determination and independence and the just struggle of the Polisario Front which represents the interests of the Saharan people.

In examining the situation in Latin America, the two sides noted the important progress already achieved in the political and social struggle in this continent. In this direction, they stressed the struggle of the Latin American peoples against the interference by imperialism and their local allies, and the renewed resistance to economic domination by transnational enterprises.

The two sides greeted the historic victory of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, which has made a great contribution to the struggle of the peoples in Latin America and the rest of the world for liberation and independence.

The two sides reaffirmed their support for the solidarity with the revolutionary course of Grenada under the leadership of the New Jewel Movement, and stressed its importance and its significance to the struggle of the Caribbean peoples. The expressed their militant solidarity with the revolutionary struggle waged by the courageous people of El Salvador.

The two ministers condemned the maneuvers and acts of destabilization carried out by the imperialists and reactionaries against the progressive Government of Jamaica and asserted the correctness of the struggle of the Puerto Rican people against U.S. colonialist domination and for national independence and self-determination. At the same time, they expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Guatemala, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and other countries who are struggling against fascism and reactionary dictatorships.

The two ministers stressed in light of the international situation, the historic importance of the nonaligned movement. They pointed out that the successes recorded by the movement are an example of the unstoppable impetus of various peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, zionism and apartheid, as well as economic and social inequality in the modern world.

The two ministers held that the fruitful results of the visit by the Kampuchean delegation to Cuba will contribute to future development of the fraternal cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, cordially invited Comrade Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, to pay an official and friendly visit to Kampuchea. Comrade Isidoro Malmierca accepted the invitation with pleasure. The date of the visit will be fixed soon.

HAVANA VIEWS VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S TRIP TO AFRICA

FL252046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2027 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has returned from an African tour designed to try to counter Washington's growing disrepute stemming from its military presence in the region and its support of the racist South African regime.

Mondale and his delegation visited western Africa shortly after the OAU approved a resolution condemning the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, especially on Diego Garcia Island. The OAU resolution showed a collective concern about the U.S. growing military reinforcement on the African Continent. Although bilateral economic matters were at the center of the talks, Mondale is the highest-level U.S. official who has visited the sub-Saharan region since President James Carter's trip.

COMMENTARY BLAMES U.S. FOR BOLIVIAN COUP

FL241503 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry Combatants Political Information Program Commentary]

[Text] Bolivia again lives under a tormenting and sad spectacle of its long history of coup d'etats. Coupist action No 189 has just taken place in that South American country, counting from the days when it achieved independence from Spanish colonialism in 6 August 1825. The action was expected.

Since Lidia Gueiler was inaugurated as president after Col Alberto Natusch Busch left the post after 16 days in power, following a coup d'etat carried out by him and other military officers, the armed forces began to prepare against all democratic attempts. During recent weeks there were threats against the president's life, disrespectful actions by the military high command and contacts between Bolivian generals and Yankee envoys. There was also the role being played by the U.S. Embassy which was conveying orders from the White House.

The army commands even attempted to stop last June's elections. The maneuvers were denounced by progressive sectors and by Gueiler herself, checking to some degree the military officers' intentions. The elections were held on 30 June, [as heard] resulting in the election of Hernan Siles Zuazo as president, the candidate of the People's Democratic Union. But the generals who wanted to put the overthrown former dictator Hugo Banzer back in power did not accept the people's decision.

Commander in Chief of the Army Gen Luis Garcia Meza disappeared from La Paz. It was rumored among the military that he had traveled to the city of Trinidad, north of La Paz, to take care of personal matters. The next day, when he arrived, a military uprising was staged in that city which demanded the resignation of Lidia Gueiler and the assumption of power by the army, to be followed by a process of military reconstruction. Finally, the coup was consolidated and Garcia Meza with other military personnel formed a junta, similar to the Chilean fascist junta and the one currently misgoverning in El Salvador, which has unleashed a brutal repression.

The number of victims at the hands of the coupists amounts to more than 1,000. The military are acting wantonly in an effort to check the growing wave of rebellion spreading throughout the country. In connection with the coup, some aspects of the Yankee plot are beginning to come to light. The Department of State was hurriedly denied these disclosures by stating that the United States was not involved in the action carried out by the Bolivian military. According to reports, the day before the coup d'etat, the U.S. Government made contact with the leaders and this was revealed by the U.S. ambassador to La Paz himself, who had been called back to Washington for consultations.

Bolivia is once again sunk in a bloodbath, in a climate of terror, murders, disappearances and brutal repression, of extermination of political and union leaders, of curfews and suppression of all types of political activity. On the first day after the coup, 700 persons were imprisoned. But the people oppose the coupists. Rebelliousness grows. Insurgency continues to emerge in the fight against the usurpers of power to make good the just demand for respect to democracy.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Cuba and Yugoslavia have signed a cooperation program in the areas of culture, education and science for 1980-82. The document was signed at the Foreign Ministry in Havana by Jose Fernandez de Cossio, vice minister of foreign relations, and by Zivojin Jazic, Yugoslavia's ambassador to Cuba. Zivojin Jazic stressed the importance of the work provided for by the new program and its contribution to increased mutual knowledge between Cuba and Yugoslavia, as well as to the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two nations. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

CZECHOSLOVAK COSMONAUT--Czechoslovak cosmonaut Lt Col Vladimir (Remek), speaking at a press conference in Havana, has sent his good wishes and congratulations to the cosmonauts--three Soviets and one Vietnamese--who are now in orbit around the world. (Remek) arrived in Cuba from Nicaragua, where he attended the celebration of the first anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

NICARAGUAN STUDENTS--The graduation of a group of young Nicaraguans, from a 5-month course at the higher institute of the Foreign Service has been held in Havana. Ricardo Alarcon, acting minister of foreign relations, congratulated the graduates and expressed the Foreign Service's satisfaction with the sense of responsibility demonstrated by the students during the course. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

GRENADA

DELEGATION TRAVELS TO VENEZUELA FOR ENERGY, SPORTS TALKS

FL260224 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] A four-man delegation will leave Grenada this Sunday for Venezuela to concretize talks which had previously [words indistinct] between the two countries. The team will discuss an energy supply for the international airport and a [word indistinct] long-term supply for the country at a reduced price. They shall also examine with the Venezuelan officials the possible ways of transporting 10,000 barrels of fuel which had been offered free of cost to Grenada.

Other talks will center on providing coaches and sporting equipment to the Ministry of Sports and the preparation of brochures for the tourist industry. These areas were discussed between Prime Minister Bishop and Venezuela's president, Luis Herrera Campins, during an official visit Brother Bishop made to the South American country late last year.

The delegation comprises Brother (Lideman Ganny), a member of the PRG [People's Revolutionary Government], (Terence Moore) and (Port Collin) of the Ministry of Finance, and (Bob Evans), of the Grenada International Airport project. They're expected back home on the 2d of August.

BRIEFS

COMMISSIONER TO CANADA--Grenada's new high commissioner to Canada is (Jimmy Emmanuel). The Canadian Government in a message sent to St George's earlier this week agreed to his appointment to the post. Before accepting his new job, Mr (Emmanuel) served his country at the United Nations office. [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

AMBASSADOR TO EEC--Grenada's ambassador to the European Economic Community, His Excellency (G.R.E. Bullen), has presented his credentials to the EEC president, Mr Gaston (Soren). At the ceremony, which was held on Wednesday, the 23d of July, Mr (Soren) reiterated the commitment of the EEC to assist Grenada in its development. On that same day, Grenada was chosen to represent the Caribbean group of countries for the 6-month period of August to January 1981 on the Bureau of the Council of Ministers and the Bureau of the Committee of Ambassadors of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of states. [Excerpt] [St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 25 Jul 80 FL]

JAMAICA

CUBA'S ALMEIDA, MANLEY SPEAK AT SCHOOL INAUGURATION

FL281207 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party Politburo, has demanded that U.S. aggression against the region cease as one condition for the Caribbean to become a peace zone.

The vice president of the Cuban Council of State spoke at a mass rally in the Jamaican town of Ariguanabo where the (Hoftar) school donated by Cuba to Jamaica stands. The ceremony, which coincided with the presentation of the modern school to Jamaican authorities, turned into a rally of solidarity with Cuba in honor of the 27th anniversary of the Moncada. Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida and Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley were the main speakers at the rally, attended by delegates to the anti-imperialist seminar organized by Caribbean youth and by government leaders.

We demand a definitive end to the imperialists' attempts at blackmail and pressure of all kinds, the elimination of their destabilization plans against the progressive governments and the dismantling of all their military bases in the Caribbean area, Almeida said in his speech. He also demanded an end to Washington's support of the tyrannical and fascist regimes of our continent. These are essential conditions for an atmosphere of detente, coexistence and peace in the Caribbean area. After reasserting the internationalist spirit of the Cuban revolution in all continents and support for Angola, Ethiopia, Namibia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and the struggle of the Palestine and Indochinese peoples, Almeida underscored the deep friendship between Cuba and Jamaica.

Speaking at the rally, Prime Minister Manley described the storming of the Moncada Barracks as one of the determining events of modern history. The Moncada attack had deep significance for each Caribbean native and for each member of the world's progressive movement, Manley said at the rally which also honored the Cuban internationalist workers who built the inaugurated school. Referring to Cuba's solidary aid, Manley condemned imperialism for its constant campaigns of lies about the Cubans' role in countries like Jamaica. However, he stressed, they will not be able to divide us; they will not be able to deceive us, and they will never make us step back.

Almeida Departure

FL282216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 28 Jul 80

[Text] Kingston--Juan Almeida Bosque, vice president of Cuba's Council of State, today left for home following an official 5-day visit to Jamaica at the invitation of Prime Minister Michael Manley. In Jamaica, Almeida was guest of honor at the Caribbean anti-imperialist youth's seminar that was held at the Runaway Bay beach resort on the northern coast. He also held talks with Prime Minister Manley and other high-ranking Jamaican Government officials.

The Cuban leader and Manley presided over a rally of solidarity with the Cuban revolution held Saturday coinciding with the 27th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

NICARAGUA'S PASTORA REJECTS CONDITIONS ON ECONOMIC AID

FL281826 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 28 Jul 89

[Text] The Nicaraguan vice minister of the Ministry of the Armed Forces, Comandante Eden Pastora told a large crowd at (Jarred) Park (in Montego Bay] that his country had rejected all attempts by imperialism to impose political conditions on economic assistance.

He said it was the same imperialist power that was attempting to confuse the people and turn them against the Cuban doctors and teachers who were now (?working) in Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan comandante said the methods used by the imperialists and reactionaries were (?often) extreme as they did not care about the country's people as a whole, only their own selfish interests.

Noting that Nicaragua was a Roman Catholic country, Comandante Eden said the enemies of the people had even tried to use the religious sentiments of the people to turn them against the Cubans.

PRO-ARAB STAND HAILED BY IRAQI AMBASSADOR

FL211450 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 16 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 15 Jul (CANA)--The first Iraqi resident ambassador to Guyana, Mr. Juhad Jorg Karam has welcomed the Guyana Government's stand on the Palestinian issue and its commitment to the nonaligned movement.

Presenting his credentials to President Arthur Chung here, Mr. Karam declared that the government of Prime Minister Forbes Burnham had shown "deep dedication to the principles of the non-aligned movement."

He said Guyana "has shown great understanding to the just Arab cause in Palestine and moved in taking a very brave political stand by severing diplomatic relations with the belligerent State of Israel and cutting all its political as well as economic ties with it."

"This gesture was very much welcomed in the Arab world and particularly in Iraq where we consider the Palestine cause as the central issue of our foreign policy," Mr. Karam added.

According to the Iraqi ambassador Guyana had continued "its struggle on the internal level to build up a democratic and cooperative society and to launch an independent non-aligned policy on the international level."

The ambassador and President Chung both pledged their government's commitment to work towards developing closer ties between the two countries.

Guyana's Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Ptolemy Reid is heading a local delegation to Iraq's 12th anniversary of the July 17, 1968, revolution which brought the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party to power.

PAPER ASSAILS GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO BREAK WITH CANA

FL191410 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 15 Jul 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday, (CANA)--A recent announcement by the Guyana Government and its media organs that they are terminating their relationship with the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA), showed a decided psychoneurosis on the part of the Forbes Burnham regime, the Sunday MIRROR newspaper said here yesterday.

"They cannot stand the truth and this accounts for the almost complete blackout on news, the closing down of the only non-governmental daily newspaper, the MIRROR, and the control of the news media (two radio stations and one daily paper) in the hands of the ruling party, the paper said in an editorial.

In its editorial today, the MIRROR said the PNC's [People's National Congress] proposed move resulted from its anger over CANA's coverage of news relating to the June 13 bomb assassination of the ruling party's political foe, Dr. Walter Rodney.

"The ruling party did not like the information transmitted on this outrage, preferring instead its censored version of the atrocity.

"It blames CANA for the outraged feelings and overflowing anger that erupted, particularly in the Caribbean area, over the Rodney murder," the paper said.

The local state-controlled media spread a total blanket over world-wide reaction to Dr. Rodney's murder, saying the reactions were purely emotional and based on assumptions rather than facts.

VENEZUELA

GUEILER MINISTER JOINS BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OCCUPATION

PA241924 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0533 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jul (EFE)--Jorge Gutierrez del Rio, mines and metallurgy minister in Lidia Gueiler's overthrown government, is here and is involved in the peaceful occupation of the Bolivian Embassy.

Miguel Angel Flores, head of the diplomatic mission, told EFE that Gutierrez arrived last night had has joined the Committee for the Defense of Democracy in Bolivia which took over the embassy today. Gutierrez was in London representing his country at an international meeting on tin when the military uprising occurred, and he came to Venezuela yesterday. Gutierrez, who refused to make a statement, will hold a news conference tomorrow on the situation in his country, a spokesman for the 50 Bolivians occupying the embassy reported.

EMBASSY IN ISRAEL MOVED FROM JERUSALEM TO TEL AVIV

PA261857 Paris AFP in Epsniah 0230 GMT 26 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 25 Jul (AFP)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today announced the transfer of its diplomatic mission in Israel from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv following the recent conversion of Jerusalem into the capital of the Jewish state.

In a communique, the Foreign Ministry indicated that it made the decision based on its traditional position on the Middle East problem, a balanced and impartial position in support of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations to find peaceful and just solutions to the problems between Israel and the Arab countries. The communique also said that since 1958, the Venezuelan Embassy in Israel has been located in the western sector of Jerusalem and that this location in no way has prejudged nor prejudges either sides' rights over that city.

Most of the foreign missions are located in Tel Aviv and with this announcement, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry reiterates its willingness to maintain normal and friendly relations with Israel. At the same time, it stressed its invariable stand in defense of Israel's right to exist and maintain security--a stand held since the time Israel was created. It has been noted here that Venezuela is a partner of the Arab states in OPEC which, on more than one occasion, have asked it to express support for the Palestinian people.

MEXICO

IRATE SPORTS FANS THREATEN SOVIET EMBASSY

PA250349 Paris AFP in Spanish 0330 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jul (AFP)--Over 250 policemen began protecting the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City today in view of the possibility of an attack by furious Mexican fans in revenge for the treatment of Mexican diver Carlos Giron and walker Daniel Bautista. The Soviet Embassy has been receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening revenge for the theft of a gold medal from Carlos Giron and the disqualification of Mexican walker Daniel Bautista, police sources explained. Although the Soviet Embassy has not requested police protection, the authorities deployed 250 policemen around the embassy to prevent a possible attack, the police said.